BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28497—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as [illegible] milk and agrees with all Infants and [illegible]ildren.

[illegible]HE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes [illegible] Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1816.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
11-0	6-8		[illegible]	[illegible]
25-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	[illegible]	[illegible]
22-0	12-0		[illegible]	[illegible]
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	[illegible]	[illegible]

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]LAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
[illegible]	[illegible]	600	W. A. Wheeler	31st July
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Aug.
[illegible]	[illegible]	800	P. Harris	14th „
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	H. T. Weighell	21st „
KAI[illegible]	[illegible]	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Sept
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th „
				Saturday.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Oct.
B.L. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th „
B.L. CATHAY	2983	700	A. Symons	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	4972	1000	E. Stewart	7th Nov.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers reship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th July.
CATHAY	2983	500	A. Symons	13th Augt.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th „
ROHILLA	3387	700	………………	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A. B. Daniell	24th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 20, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 380 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 16, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13?

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	18th Sept. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	24th Aug. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
July 27, 1891.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
Werneth Hall	A. Buck	4100	500	About 18th Aug. 1891.

THIS Steamer is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers. Carries no Surgeon or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.
Bombay, 21st July, 1891.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3560	6th Aug.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 18th, 1891.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S.S. "CHYEBASSA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is discharging in PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 28th July, 1891.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. KAPURTHALA, 1,168 tons, on the 2nd August, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and Passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons, on the 5th August at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,080 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other Brand. It is the pure product of the Grape, neither "Medicated" nor "Doctored."

Per doz. Quarts, cash Rs. 11; credit Rs. 12-8.
„ Pints, „ Rs. 6-4; „ Rs. 7.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,

BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Quts. Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash. Credit Rs. 6-4.
Pts. Rs. 3-12 per dozen Cash. Credit Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash, Rs. 24.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES.

Rs. 1-12 per pair.

WHITE DRESS BOWS,

FINE CAMBRIC, Rs. 5-12 per doz.

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS. BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
Six Months	„ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

CHAMPAGNES.

CHAMPAGNE is a deservedly favourite Wine, and very popular, both for its enlivening qualities and its attractive appearance. The higher class Brands quoted need no comment beyond the fact that wherever we have introduced MESSRS. GIESLER AND COMPANY'S WINES, they have been invariably admired. They are undoubtedly the best Wines of their class imported into India, evidently due to the great care and attention bestowed on their selection and preparation.

As the sole appointed Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Giesler and Co., we have much pleasure in drawing prominent attention to their Brands.

			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)		bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	60	0	67	0
Do. do.	½	„	34	0	39	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½	„	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	18	0	20	0

TREACHER AND Co., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE MONSOON.

GENT'S {SUPERIOR SELECTED} UMBRELLAS.

CHERRY,
HAZEL,
EBONY,
ORANGE,
OAK,
BAMBOO,
PIMENTO,
AND
NATURAL
STICKS.

PATENT
STEEL
AND
AUTOMATIC
FRAMES.

COVERED
RICH GREEN,
BLACK, or BROWN
SILK,
at Rs. 10-8, 12, 14-8.

BEST ALPACA
BLACK,
Rs. 6-8.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

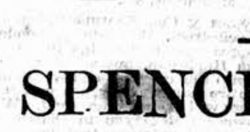
SALISBURYS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
BEACONSFIELDS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS,
GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS, BORNEOS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

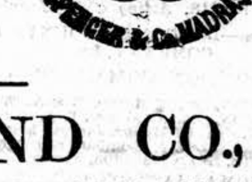
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CAUTION:—It having come to SPENCER & Co.'s knowledge that many Native Firms, with and without European designations, are supplying Cigars bearing the same names as their Popular Brands, they beg to warn the Public against these Imitations, and to request Purchasers to satisfy themselves that the Cigars are of their manufacture by examining the outside of the Box, and to accept none but those bearing the Signature of the Firm on the Label, and one of the Firm's Trade Marks, as below, branded on the Lid:—

Cigars covered with Sumatra leaf bear this brand.



Cigars manufactured with Dindigul Tobacco bear this brand.



SPENCER AND CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS. FACTORY:—DINDIGUL.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.)

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS,

PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., beg to draw attention to the following PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS just received:—

ALBUMINIZED PAPER, Pink and White.
BROMIDE PAPER, Smooth Rapid.
BROMIDE PAPER, Rough Rapid.
PATENT PLATE ROCKERS.
PLATE LIFTERS.
DRAINING RACKS.
WASHING RACKS.
CHAMPION HANDLE LAMPS.
REVOLVING LAMPS.
PAPER MOUNTS.
Do. OXFORD LINES.
VIGNETTING FRAMES.
KODAK FILMS.
CLUB PRINT WASHERS.
CARBOTT'S FILMS.
ARISTOTYPE PAPER.
VIGNETTING CHAIRS and HEAD RESTS.
Thornton's and Pickard's SHUTTERS.
&c., &c.

Photographic Chemicals, Diamond and Kodak Cameras, Lenses, Plates of all descriptions, and every requisite for the Studio always in Stock.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

POSTAL ADDRESS:—

BOMBAY:
Esplanade, Fort, and
Cumballa Hill.

Head Office—Show Rooms and Dispensary,
"VICTORIA HOUSE," BYCULLA.

POONA:
Temple House, Camp, &
Bhoodwar Peth, City.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete……………Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, }F. S. MADON & CO.,{ MARKET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 30TH JULY, 1891.

The Rink will be open as follows:—
Morning Session from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Afternoon do. do. 4-30 to 7 p.m.
Evening do. do. 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
A Band will be in attendance at the Evening Session.

NUGENT & Co.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, at 6 P.M.

H. E. E. PROCTER,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the above Company has this day been REMOVED to No 23, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

For The Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited,
J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIER AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 28th July, 1891.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1891, for the Election of a Member of the Standing Committee, *vice* Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., deceased.

By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Offices, July 29, 1891.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of the Subscribers to the above Fund will be held at 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at No. 21, Hornby Road, Fort, at the office of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., for the following purpose:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Report of the Managing Committee appointed to collect subscriptions and administer relief.

2.—To pass the accounts.

3.—To pass such resolution as the subscribers may think proper for the disposal of the Balance in the hands of the Honorary Secretaries.

4.—To dispose of any other matter connected with the Fund as may be brought forward before the Meeting.

FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
GHELLABHAI HURRIDAS,
SHANTARAM NARAYAN,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th July 1891.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held on the 29th day of JULY 1891, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Sixty-Three per share (Free of Income Tax) being 14 per cent. on paid-up Capital, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadow Street, on and after the 3rd of August, 1891, to the Registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 29th day of July, 1891, on production of share certificate.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and General Managers, Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 29th July 1891.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, and made payable, to registered shareholders on production of their Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from 5th to 11th August, 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

THE BRITANNIA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 30 per share (Free of Income-Tax) has been declared for the six months ending 30th June, 1891, and made payable to Registered Shareholders on production of their share certificates on and after FRIDAY, the 7th proximo, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 8th August 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an upper-storied BANGALOW, "The Cliff," formerly occupied by Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel; and another small one on Walkeshwar Road, previously occupied by Brigade Surgeon E. H. R. Langley.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Brand new English-made Carriages, such as Victorias, Cee and Under Spring Victorias, half Cee-Spring Victorias, Canoe, Landaus, and Mail Phætons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass-mounted single, double, and four-in-hand harnesses.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. each.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ADAMJEE JEEWANJEE RUNGWALLA, late of Bombay, Borah, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

AMTOOBAI widow of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 24th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. A. WATKINS.
The 24th Day of July, 1891.
Messrs. THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI, and CAMA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY for 1891—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth Bound. Price Rs. 5, Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have this day ESTABLISHED a BRANCH of our Firm in Calcutta as Merchants and Commission Agents, in connection with our Firms in London, Hongkong, and China.

E. D. SASSOON and Co.
Bombay, 13th July, 1891.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 12 noon on SATURDAY, the Eighth Day of August 1891, for the purchase and removal of the materials of the bungalow at the Victoria Gardens, lately in the occupation of the Superintendent of those Gardens.

2. The undersigned will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (500) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of the failure on the part of the successful tenderer to pay the balance of the amount tendered within forty-eight hours after the receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of the tender by the Municipal Commissioner.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th July 1891.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1891, at 2 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June 1891.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.

4TH.—To appoint an Auditor, and to fix his remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd July to 12th August 1891, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1891.

NOTICE.

"EUROPHEN."

THE above is the Registered Trade Mark of the Firm of FARBEN FABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDRICK BAYER and Co., of Elberfield, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturers, and is the exclusive property of that Firm, and the Public are hereby cautioned against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same or any imitation thereof will be prosecuted.

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Solicitor, Calcutta,
Agent for the Farben Fabriken Vormals Friedrick Bayer and Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંપ
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

WHISKY.

GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
FOR
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY.
One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S
NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B," Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN ELECTRIC DOG-CART, size of ordinary carriage, four wheeled, with top, to carry four persons, almost new, in perfect working order.

For particulars and price apply to
THE PALACE OFFICER,
Mysore.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP......£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS:—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.
LONDON OFFICE,
14, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED............ £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP .... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND .... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
61, Lombard Street,
BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.
29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL.........................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677'07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322'93
Reserve Fund..................................$ 68,06,596'21
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000'00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.
THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,0,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment [illegible] without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE "BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION,

CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LIMITED,

Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carried OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (Englishmoney the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...........	[illegible]
The GENERAL INSURANCE C[illegible] CAPITAL...........	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1[illegible] CAPITAL...........	[illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANC[illegible] CAPITAL...........	[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSU[illegible] Co., CAPITAL...........	[illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., [illegible] LINDE," CAPITAL...........	1,000,0[illegible]

MARINE INSURA[illegible]

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...........	£ 3,000,000
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The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...........	„ 3,000,000
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VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882.........	£309,[illegible]	0	0
„ 1885.........	£[illegible]	0	0
„ 1886.........	£[illegible]	0	0
„ 1889.........	£1,104,173	16	10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Saïd.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to............	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,937,174	12	4	1884	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	£4,[illegible]	15	1	1889	[illegible]	[illegible]	11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street,

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors. Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 950xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	172½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	–
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	–	–	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	3,000 750	200 150	200 150	10 7½	260 182½x
Back Bay Baths	300	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	103
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33¼	925
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	88
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	940
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	330
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	30.	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9pr. ct.	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	155
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	11
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	435
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	3,000	1,000	N dv.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	3,500	100	100	–	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	59
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	80	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	94
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	17
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	493
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	600
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	435
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	645
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	610
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	670
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	890	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	465
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	490
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	870
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	795
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	655
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	790
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	380
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	670
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	240
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	640
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	580
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	210
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	430
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,310
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	130
Morarji Gocul-das	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,690
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	405
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,190
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	810
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,401
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	515
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	282½
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	801
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	390
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	117½
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	550
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	300	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	250	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					182½
Fort	150	200	–	Rs. 20	90
French	515	3,500	3,500	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	300 450	600 450	all 500	20 30	410xd
Hensel Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	33½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	490
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	600	600	pr. ct.	600
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	192½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Prince of Wales	300	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	501
Sassoon	300	500	500		501
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	–	1,000		Rs 80	855

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,46
B. B. & C. I. R. New £ 18 Shares	–	£ 18	–	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-8
China Leaf	" 22-4 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-10 –
Do. Old	" 21-12 –
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 22-2
English Sovereigns	" 13-15
Do. Dragons	" 13-14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 108
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 108-2
Sycee Silver	" 108

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 P.M.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-15 P.M.
French Press Company, 3 p.m.
Amateur Dramatic Performance, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Mr. Kabrajee's Concert of Gujerati Songs, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 4-30 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society, Practice, 5-30 p.m.
Association Football, Practice, 5-30 p.m.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice match this evening for the Rovers' Football Club at 5-30 p.m. on the Cooperage. All members are requested to attend.

FURTHER EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—On Tuesday evening a large tree in the compound of D. M. Petit Mill, Tardeo, was blown down by the wind and a municipal lamp was broken thereby.—On Tuesday morning a cocoanut tree in a *wadi* at Mori Road, Mahim, fell on the roof of a house and damaged it greatly. Fortunately the inmates of the house escaped unhurt.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. Pestonjee Hormusjee, the proprietor of the Khetwadi High School, living at Khetwadi, has reported to the police the theft of a small box, containing Rs. 21 in cash, from a cupboard in his room on Monday last.—A Hindu woman named Chinnee, living on the third floor of a house in Peerkhan Lane, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 110, from an open box in her room on Tuesday night.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the coroner, at Chowpatty Road, touching the death of a Hindu mendicant. Yesterday morning, whilst a *malee* named Atmaram Ramchunder went to a well in his master's *oart* to fill water, he saw the body of the deceased floating in the well. He fetched a police sepoy, who brought out the body of the deceased. Life was then extinct. There were no external marks of violence on the body. There is a depth of about 18 feet of water in the well and a wall round it. The deceased's clothes were found lying on the parapet of the wall. The jury returned a verdict of suicide. Yesterday morning Dr. Thomas Blaney, the coroner, held an inquiry at Mazagon into the circumstances regarding the death of a young Hindu woman, about 22 years of age, named Radha, wife of Pandoo Ramsett, a goldsmith, living at Dockyard Road, Mazagon. For the last few days the deceased was suffering from illness. Last week she became delirious, and on Monday night, whilst the members of her family were asleep, Radha went out and threw herself into the Nawab's Tank situated near her house. The following morning the members of the deceased's family, on finding Radha missing, made inquiries, when they recovered her body from the tank. Life was then extinct. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Velji Mowji, of the firm of Meghji Mowji, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, with intentionally giving a false declaration of goods to the railway authorities at Wari Bunder. The goods were to be despatched from Wari Bunder to Hyderabad, and the false declaration was made with the view of defrauding the railway company to the extent of Rs. 13-2. The fraud was detected at Hyderabad, where the sender had to pay to the company the penalty required under the Railway Act. As the witnesses could not arrive here from Hyderabad in time, his worship allowed the charge to be withdrawn on the application of Mr. G. H. Hubbard, who appeared to prosecute on behalf of the railway company.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A few weeks ago, a young German lady named Miss Jane Valentine, aged 19 years, living at Grant Buildings, Colaba, became ill, when her father took her to the European General Hospital, where the unfortunate young woman began to show signs of insanity. Dr. Arnold and Dr. Collie, on examining the lady, pronounced her to be a lunatic and issued a certificate accordingly for her admission to the Lunatic Asylum. Her father, however, did not take her to the asylum, but kept her at his house, where she attempted to cut her throat with a penknife on Tuesday evening. She had already used the knife on her throat and inflicted a superficial wound when her father fortunately caught her in time and snatched the knife from her hand. He then took her to the Lunatic Asylum, where it was found that she was suffering from delusion and melancholia. From inquiries made last night at the asylum it appears that the lady is progressing favourably.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF A MILL COMPANY.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. R. D. Sethna appeared on behalf of Merwanjee Kaikhashroo Alpaiwalla, a shareholder of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, to withdraw from the proceedings his client had instituted against the directors of the company with regard to their balance-sheet. The directors of the company and the complainant were not present. Mr. Craigie appeared with the secretary on behalf of the company. Mr. Sethna remarked that as the company had rectified the defective balance-sheet his client had complained of after passing an amended one at a meeting held on the 27th instant and had filed it with the registrar, there was little or nothing for him to proceed upon. The correspondence between the parties was read, in which the object for which the proceedings were instituted were examined. The course the directors should have adopted before rectifying the balance-sheet was pointed out, and they were asked to defray the expenses the complainant had incurred. To this they consented and the case was withdrawn.

THE LATE KHAN BAHADUR SHAIK USUFALLY OF SURAT.—Referring to the death of Khan Bahadur Shaik Usufally, a Surat correspondent writes :—"The deceased was a self-made man. His father died when he was only 12 years of age. The boy set himself to work and, in spite of some opposition on the part of relatives, he proceeded in his study of English, and by the time he was about 20 years old he had sufficient knowledge of English to get an excellent note of recommendation from the late Dr. Wilson. He was at first employed under Dr. Gibson, conservator of forests. From the Forest Department he was transferred to the post of inspector in the Government Telegrah Department in 1853. As early as that Dr. Gibson had perceived in him the qualities that afterwards made him so useful a servant to Government. 'In November of that year' (1853), he wrote in 1864, 'Professor Green applied to me to know if I could furnish him with a native officer to conduct an important branch of the electric telegraph then in its infancy. I at once fixed on you and sent you to Dr. Green, who afterwards told me that you had been of the greatest service to him . . . . .' Mr. Usufally was made police inspector about the year 1866. In the police he gradually rose by his energy and activity to be 1st grade city inspector. In 1873 he proceeded on six months' leave to England. On his return from there he passed over the continent through France and Italy. The result of his journeyings was his work, 'Travels in England,' detailing his European experiences in Gujrati for the information of his countrymen not knowing English. In 1873 the Government of Lord Northbrook conferred upon him the title of *Khan Bahdur* 'in recognition,' as the sanad states, 'of important services recently rendered by you to Government.' He was also presented with a 'certificate of honour' on the occasion of the assumption by Her Gracious Majesty of the title of 'Empress of India.' He had been a Government pensioner since 1882. K. B. Usufally possessed excellent knowledge of Arabic, besides Urdu, Gujrati, and Marathi. His acquaintance with the English language and literature was much above the average in the Police Department. In fact, in the police he felt himself below the standard of usefulness and activity that he had proposed to himself. To be employed in the Political Department was long the wish of his heart, and it would have been gratified but for the broken health which compelled him to retire at a time when his age and experience well qualified him for higher service. He preserved himself from the thousand temptations to which his position in the police was liable. He was a commissioner of the Surat Municipality from the time he began to stay in Surat on his return from Bombay in 1888, where he was serving the municipality for some time as an inspector of one of the wards in the assessment department. His character may be summed up in the words of Colonel S. Scott: 'To a singularly prepossessing address, bearing and manner you had a clear intellect, great tact and sound general knowledge, coupled with an energetic spirit and kindliness of disposition.' He leaves behind him a widow, two sons and two daughters. Of his two sons Mr. Abdulally, the eldest, has been in England for these eleven years, where he has established himself as editor of the *Spring Tide*, so highly spoken of by the papers at home and in India. His second son is Mr. Abdulla, who is a graduate of the Bombay University, and who has been fortunate enough to secure the Government scholarship this year for studying for three years in England."

RECRUITING FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE prize essay of the United Service Institution of India has just been published. The subject given was "Our recruiting grounds of the future for the Indian Army, in view of obtaining the best materials available for soldiers, the *pax Britannica* having reduced the warlike spirit of some races which have hitherto supplied our native armies, by inducing their youth to lay aside the sword for the ploughshare." Lieutenant Cardew, 10th Bengal Lancers, now employed in the Adjutant-General's Department, was the winner of the gold medal. His essay sets forth the claims of the various races to consideration as furnishing, or being capable of furnishing, brave, trustworthy soldiers. Taking the Bengal Army first, he deals with the classes already enlisted. Hindustani Brahmins are, he says, clean smart soldiers, singularly well behaved and free from crime, of soldierly appearance and generally good physique. Against these good qualities must be put their unbending caste prejudices, their want of stamina, their abstinence from sustaining food, and especially their love of intrigue. The Brahmin may be advantageously employed in local wars and on lines of communication, but is scarcely equal to the requirements of modern warfare. The 3,000 now in the ranks might be reduced by one-third, and yet leave too many. As to Rajputs, an inferior article is now obtained in the ranks, but true Rajputs from Rajputana furnish excellent material for soldiers. Hindustani Mahomedans should be reduced in numbers, as in their case also inferior men have been enlisted. Of Gurkhas, Lieutenant Cardew speaks in the highest terms. The difficulty is to obtain a sufficient number, and the enlistment, therefore, of other classes than Gurungs, Magurs, and Thakurs is advocated. Khas and Newars of the Sirish caste might be tried, and a separate regiment of Limbus be raised. Garwhalis and Kumaonis are now being given a fair trial. If they prove good soldiers, the supply is plentiful. Jats have the fault of not getting on with any other class. They should be formed into caste regiments. Recruits should be sought from Bikanir and Rohtak in preference to Aligarh and Saidapur. This field of recruiting is almost untried. It would give soldiers whose bravery is assured. There is no need to speak of the value of the Sikh as a fighting man. The question to be asked is whether the numbers now required can be increased or even kept up to the present standard. The answer must unfortunately be in the negative. Recruits can be got for regiments entirely composed of Sikhs, but corps where there are isolated companies, troops, or squadrons, feel where the shoe pinches. The supply generally may be kept up for a few years by improved rules of recruiting, and especially by collecting the class into a smaller number of regiments. Punjabi Mussulmans number 7,700 in the army at present. There is good material lying neglected which should be utilised at once. Multanis especially should be enlisted more freely. Dogras have not deteriorated under the *pax Britannica*. They have served many masters, and always proved themselves docile, trustworthy, loyal soldiers, possessed with steady, quiet courage. Brahmin Dogras should never be enlisted, owing to caste difficulties. Kashmir offers a good field for recruiting. Lieutenant Cardew then returns to the quarter whence, more than any other, the future supply of soldiers for the Indian army must be looked for. In the 215,000 fighting men of the tribes on the north-west border, he sees thousands of future recruits. Born soldiers from their youth, nurtured in an atmosphere of wild mountain strife, a race of men pre-eminent in India for physique, courage, and intelligence, the Khattaks, Bangushes, Orakzais, Yusufzais, Afridis, are all instanced as being good fighting races. But of the 30,000 Orakzais only 800 or 900 are in our ranks. The Shinwaris 12,000, Bonerwals 12,000, Bajauris 30,000, form good material, the Bajauris especially so, who are famous not only for their manly qualities, but for their peaceful character. The Mohmands, numbering 17,000, though recommended by some authorities, have a bad reputation for treachery, nor is their bravery above suspicion. The Yusufzais, of whom there are 25,000, represent Pathans whose only fault is their aptness to deteriorate among the enervating influences of a life in the plains. Finally, the Waziris, numbering 40,000, are described as a splendid race, brave, truthful, hardy, but deterred from enlistment by their traditions, which strengthen their family ties and bind them much to their kin and their houses, while they are viewed with dislike by the other Pathans. If enlisted in class companies like the Afridis, there could be no question as to their value as soldiers. In regard to Beluchis, those resident in the Punjab are in physique thin and wiry, and are frugal, hardy and brave. At present they enlist only in small numbers, but by care and attention they might be increased with advantage to the army. True Beluchis of Beluchistan have an aversion to service. They have a great dislike to the petty restraints of military discipline, but are an extremely hardy race, of good physique, free from fanaticism, and of exceptional fidelity and straightforwardness. The experiment of a local regiment at Quetta may be successful enough to warrant further attempts in the same direction. An intelligent effort by specially selected officers who are prepared to take the Beluch tribesman as they find him, and not be too eager to polish his buttons or pipeclay his belts, may open a supply of valuable material which has long been coveted, and which once rendered accessible will not be quickly exhausted. Other source of supply are the Brahuis, the Ghilzais and the Duranis. If the opposition of the Cabul authorities were removed, the number of the last two classes would be practically unlimited. A distinctly local corps, if raised, with company or troop commands bestowed on men of good family, would probably be a success. For irregular cavalry Duranis would be particularly valuable.

Dealing with the Madras Army, Lieutenant Cardew considers the Mussalman infantry might be reduced with advantage. He considers Telingas or Teligus are not the best material available, and advocates a quarter enlistment of Tamil, Mapilahs or Moplahs, and Mairs. If enlisted in special regiments, these would prove good soldiers; while Karens are obtainable in Burma.

In the Bombay army the difficulties of enlistment are admittedly great. There is only one class, the Mahrattas, belonging exclusively to the Presidency. They furnish good material, and their numbers are not likely to fall short of the demand. There is no new material which promises well, except that from Beluchistan and Southern Afghanistan. Class regiments should be formed in Bombay, and one or more Bhil battalions be raised.

In connection with recruiting in general, the employment of British officers is suggested. Recruiting centres should also be formed, which should be as numerous as possible and each be in charge of an officer specially selected for his knowledge of the language and characteristics of the people. Essays are also published by Lieutenant-Colonel King-Harman, 4th Gurkhas, and Major E. G. Barrow, Staff Corps.

CRICKET.

POONA *vs* HINDUS.

THE following gentlemen will represent the Hindu C C in their match against the Poona Gymkhana at Poona. The team will leave Bombay for Poona to-day at 2 p.m. Messrs. D V Mehta (captain); G R Kirtikar; G N Bhandare; R A Vayarkar; D M Chonkar; I V Gosavi; V S Chamare; L B Patkar; B J Joshi; S D Motiwalla, and M S Merchant; Umpire, Mr. D B Tapia.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Previously registered	64	71	52	58	49	61	46	1
Wednesday, July 29	0	49	0	5	0	25	0	3
Total	65	20	52	63	49	86	46	[illegible]
Total fall to 29th July, 1890	53	48	55	16	59	18	43	4
Total fall to 29th July, 1889	54	89	60	27	60	31	50	8

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 25th July 1891 :—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
Total..	Rs. 1,83,577	Rs. 2,69,040	Rs. 14,050	Rs. 4,66,667
Corresponding week last year open 1,439½ miles	....	....	....	3,78,151
Increase				88,516
Decrease				....

LIONS differ. The lion of the Atlas-Mountains is a terror, the Cape lion a cur. The lion among scouring soaps is SAPOLIO. Buy a cake and avoid all imitations. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE AND SONS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

KHETWADY SURFACE DRAINAGE.

THE *Indu Prakash* quotes as an instance of how submissive the Corporation is to the will of the Commissioner, the debate on Khetwadi surface drainage on last Thursday. Here is a filthy nuisance from which the inhabitants of the locality are suffering, and of which they have long been complaining. After repeated complaints the late Commissioner visited the spot personally and was so thoroughly convinced of the urgency of improvement that he ordered the work to be done immediately. This order was, it is said, pigeon-holed as soon as Mr. Olivant turned his back on Bombay, and the nuisance remained unabated. The residents made a fresh endeavour to obtain redress, and are told to wait until the surface drainage scheme for all Bombay is undertaken. There is competent medical testimony that the nuisance is a certain cause of disease and yet the Commissioner, and at his bidding a majority of the Corporation, would wait until a certain scheme which they have in contemplation is taken in hand, letting the people in the meanwhile suffer and die if they choose. We trust the residents of Khetvadi will not accept the decision of the Corporation as the last word on the subject.

A SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks:—The intended inauguration of a Sanscrit University in this country for the exclusive study of the ancient wisdom of India in philosophy, science and literature through the medium of the Sanscrit language is a pleasant idea, which will doubtless commend itself to all who are capable of appreciating the real worth of Valmiki and Vyas, Panini and Patanjali, Gautama, Sancracharya and Kalidas, the great master-minds of ancient India. It is estimited that a sum of about twenty five lakhs of rupees is required to mature the scheme. But now that a cheering commencement has already been made by the offer of one lakh by a Bengalee gentleman it is to be hoped that many others will follow in his wake, and the amount will be easily seccured. Let the promoters of the scheme apply their shoulders to the wheel and help themselves with patience and perseverence.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Says the *Rast Goftar* :—There is a popular belief that the policy of Government has for some time past been pointing to a gradual withdrawal from higher education. The Government has hitherto been contributing a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Bombay University. They have now notified that the University shall in future receive no pecuniary aid from them. The Government of India have, it is said, stopped this allowance to the Local Government, and consequently the Local Government have had to stop the payment of the University. The Bombay Government may be absolved so far as the initiative in this matter proceeds from the higher authority. But we do not know whether it would be so very difficult for them to continue the allowance to the University from the Provincial Fund at their disposal. The public might fairly expect that such an ardent educationist as Sir Raymond West, who has had a long and honourable connection with the University, should be the last man to starve higher education, the utility and advantages of which he has often descanted upon in noble terms, both within and without the walls of the University.

THE BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

Says the *Indu Prakash* :—In regard to the building bye-laws again a strange sheepishness seems to have come on the Corporation. The fighting members of the Corporation made a great flutter in the beginning by quarrelling over certain more or less indifferent words, and exposed themselves to ridicule and censure, and have now a gone to sleep, so much so that they have quietly allowed the most objectionable part of the draft bye-laws to pass without a word of remonstrance. It was the regulations about the sizes of timber that were most onerous and likely to make the cost of building unreasonably heavy. There is, we are told, a certain amount of incongruity in the sizes prescribed of posts and beams. All these details required to be carefully scrutinized. The Corporation has bestowed no thought on the details and passed the rules proposed *en bloc*. These sizes, we learn, are at least half as much more as the sizes in vogue under the present rules, and the result will be an increase in the cost of building and eventually a rise in rents. It is treated in some quarters as a question of the landlords. But the tenants are as much interested in having the cost of building reasonable as the landlords. The subject is too technical to be properly discussed in a mixed assembly of seventy-two members. It is hopeless to expect the Corporation to bring to bear on the bye-laws that well-informed and intelligent judgment which engineering experts can bestow upon them. Now that there is no chance of the Corporation making the necessary corrections in the bye-laws, let us ask Government to refer the bye-laws to an independent committee of engineering experts before it finally passes them.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The *Gujerat Darpan* speculates :—There are two natives of India—and both of these are Parsis—who are baronets. But still no one has been made a peer of the United Kingdom. Such a distinction would privilege him to sit in the House of Lords as a hereditary legislator and hence would be highly prized by the most ambitious of the natives. It is true that we have Maharajas and Rajahs, Nawabs and Umrahs created in lots, but in fact they do not enjoy any special right but such of getting a good seat in a durbar or of being addressed with the high-sounding titles. We do not want to disparage what they have got. Still we venture to suggest that if these noblemen of India be so fortunate as to be given the right of nominating a few of themselves for seats on the Councils, they would be in possession of some tangible privilege. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* has made some observations on giving a greater scope to the aspirations of the natives of India for titles by creating a few of them barons and earls. Maharajas and Nawabs, look up to this, a goal worthy of your ambition! Failing in the House of Commons the representation of the wealth and influence of India in the House of Lords would be the next best thing.

" INDIA'S GRAND OLD MAN."

The *Rast Goftar* says :—It is disappointing to hear that the chances of Mr. Dadabai Navroji getting into Parliament do not at all improve by time. On the nomination of the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Dadabhai Navroji has been appointed to act as one of the representatives of India on the governing body of the Imperial Institute. We are glad that the Conservative Government has paid him this compliment which comes all the more gracefully after the "Black Man" incident. The Liberal leaders now ought, in their turn, to give a more gratifying proof of their recognition of India's Grand Old man. As a Liberal himself, Mr. Dadabhai is their own man and is fighting their battles as one of their own rank-and-file. He has for years been courting a constituency, and it is a proof of his indomitable will and steadfast earnestness that he has not grown aweary of wooing. But Central Finsbury is still playing the coquette with him. He has a rival there in another Liberal candidate, who is said to enjoy no small share of the affection of the electorate. The Liberal party ought to requisite Mr. Dadabhai's unflinching devotion to it by assigning to him a safe borough for his election. His return to Parliament will be an event in Parliamentary history; but the Liberal dispensers of electoral patronage do not at all seem to be in earnest about it. Meanwhile, Mr. Dadabhai, unlike Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose, a very much younger man, bides his time. At his age Mr. Dadabhai's pluck, and patience, and energy are remarkable. He is still at his post, while Mr. Ghose's energy has long since expended itself in oratorical fire works.

The *Gujerat Durpan*, however, thinks: Mr. Dadabhai's prospects in Central Finsbury have brightened up. The Liberals have accepted him as their candidate for the constituency and Mr. Eves and others have withdrawn their opposition. These are glad tidings for us in India, but the prejudice with which a British elector looks upon a foreigner must be taken into account. Still as he has been wooing Central Finsbury for so long a time, it is likely, if the Liberals muster strong, that he will succeed. His selection by Lord Cross to be on the board of the Imperial Institute will not assist him little to fight his way on to success. It was in fact the criticism of an unfriendly London paper on his getting this office that has compelled the Secretary of the Liberal Caucus at Central Finsbury to announce the acceptance of him as the Liberal Candidate. Our impatience for the coming dissolution of Parliament so eagerly canvassed has this moving cause at the bottom. The Grand Old Man of India deserves much praise for his perseverence.

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. L. S. MOSS, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, has been appointed a Major of the Railway Volunteers.

COLDS! FEVERS!! INFLUENZA!!! Microbes thrive in damp weather and ruthlessly attack everyone, thereby causing all kinds of disease.—Drink Wm. Radam's Microbe-Killer (composed of water and gases), which will kill Microbes and eradicate disease. Pamphlets post free. Agents—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Chemists, Bombay (Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill) and Poona.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Captain J E Roberts, sailed yesterday for Coconada, in ballast.

THE British s s Vulcan, 1,441 tons, Captain R W Stranack, sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE British s s Norna, 1,442 tons, Captain D J Greig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Said and Aden, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

THE British S N Co's s s Chyebassa, 1,714 tons, Captain J A Wilson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from London via Jedda, Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr E S Simeons as cabin and 9 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Indramayo	..	Leslie	A	K Nixon & Co
" Sculptor	851	McAdam	D	B & P S N Co
" King Arthur	1047	Fairweather	F	B & P S N Co
I G S Magdala		......	G	Indian Marine
S.S. Chupra	1432	Brown	H	B I S N Co
" Chyebassa	1741	Wilson	K	B I S N Co.
" Clan Forbes	1590	Roberts	N	Finlay Muir & Co.
" Loodhiana	2140	Hugill	Q	B I S N Co
" Pemba		....		do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Peshawur	2136	Wheler	1	P and O S N Co.
" Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Singapore	2491	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	4	P & O S N Co
" Thibet	1635	Wilbourne	5	P & O S N Co
" Kt Templar	2764	Pain	6	K Nixon & Co
" Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Janni
" Etolia	2113	Gil	8	K Nixon & Co.
" Albany	1601	Gough	10	Killick Nixon & Co.
" Huzara	1336	Stebbing	12	B I S N Co.
" Vulcan	1441	Sthanack	16	J Mackintosh & Co
" Bormida	1499	Gavazzo	17	F Bozzoni.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Norna (s)	Greig	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Vulcan (s)	Stranack	Port Said.
	Simla (s)	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Clan Forbes, Captain Roberts, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Coconada.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Bormida, for China, &c.
" Peshawur, for London, &c.
" Norna, for Port Said, for orders.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi.
" Nowshera, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Pemba, for Persian Gulf.
" Etolia, for Marseilles and Antwerp.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—51 casks Epsom salt, Jehangheer Hosmusjee and Co; 1,000 boxes bar soap, Lyon and Co; 75 bottles quicksilver, The Bombay Co.

Asia s—12 cases soap, E Russoojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Almora s—4 cases soap, D R Dady and Co; 4 cases biscuits, H Mahomedally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels—1 case watches and 1 case spectacles, E Hoosen.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—20 packages sulphur, E Mahomedally and Co.

FROM HULL.

Doura s—50 drums linseed oil, and 25 drums turpentine, A M Mossonally.

Congo s—11 bales papers, A H Mahomedally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Astræa s—15 barrels alizarine, E Allybhoy.

Etolia s—17 cases glassware, Cassum Ameer.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—17 bales printing papers, Hugo Schwer and Co; 2 cases playing cards, M Joosub; 10 bales printing papers, M Burjorjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Locksley Hall s—175 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—250 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 116 bales wool, Bhimjeebhoy Sogun, 200 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.

Albany s—59 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Asia s—300 cwts massoor dhall, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,057 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 1,050 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 17 cwts gum, H Rahimtoolabhoy and Co; 88 cwts gum, M Kairaz; 13 bales hides, S Malooobhoy and Co; 22 bales cotton and woollen carpets, M Bhanjee; 6 casks condiments, R D Subedar; 16 cases bristles, Beir and Katz; 8 cases curiosities, 19 cases brassware, 2 bales carpets and 2 cases wooden toys, Ardisir Byramjee; 173 cwts gum, 45 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, and 4 cases tortoise shells, Bhimjeebhoy Sajeem; 1,095 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, Erusthausen and Co; 59 cwts gum, L Merally and Co; 100 cwts gum, S Runchordas; 122½ cwts gum, J Sawjee; 66 bales skin, E Visram; 250 cwts gum, E Gangjee and Co; 24 bales skins, and 4 bales hides, S Moloobhoy and Co; 7 bales skins, Canju Alloo; 19 bales skins, S A L Nina M Taragan; 13 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 1 bale woollen carpets, Volkart Brothers; 25 cwts deer horns, J M Rehimtoola; 3 cwts ivory, Chand Moosa; 55 cwts gum, M Lalljee; 31 cwts gum, D Khimjee; 199 cwts gum, 15 cwts nut-meg, and 4 cwts cardamom seed, Dewraz Peerbhoy; 60 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, Ebram Passia and Co; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Walsh Lovett and Co; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 100 cwts kurdeeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indramayo s—3,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,0,0 cwts poppy seed, Erusthausen and Co.

Albany s—3,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Templar s—999 cwts mustardseed, E Spinner and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, M Girjashanker, 4,002 cwts rapeseed, F L Batliboi and Co; 1,015 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kt Templar s—1,560 cwts castorseeds and 11,056 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, Beyts Craig and Co.

Asia s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, and 49 cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 165 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—607 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 110 cwts gum, P S Punnett.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—546 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—70 chests opium, N J Abraham; 67 chests opium, The P and O Co; 72 chests opium, Haji Adum Esmail and Co; 50 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 60 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 43 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 7 chests opium, S N Talati and Co.

Thibet s—101 cwts Cloves, and 10 cwts Genda horns, Yue Lun Ching; 2 cases Cambay stone, A Cader Esmallee; 1½ cwts ivory, M Dawoodbhoy.

Bormida s—50 tons old iron, D Parbhoodas; 150 cwts cloves, F M Chinai; 300 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 50 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—87 chests opium, N J Abraham; 80 chests opium, E J Abraham; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 56 chests opium, and 100 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 80 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 13 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, Dinshaw D Currance and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—45 bales cotton, H Amooluckchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Symons, Major, Bo, 2nd York L I, from duty, from Deolalee.
Hall, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave, from Australia.
Woodforde, Findon, Surgn-Major, Bengal 7th B C, on furlough, from Bareilly.

JULY 29.

Kelly, Captain, Bengal R A, on duty, from Kalabagh.
Winter, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Berars.
Smith, Dy Surgn-Genl, Bengal Medical Staff, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Hall, Surgn, Bo, Medical Staff, from leave, to Hyderabad Sind.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 30th July, 1891.

1. There will be gun-drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quartersat 5-45 p.m. to-day.

2. Leave of absence is granted to Sergt. W. Tate for 6 months from the 28th inst.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th July, 1891.

1. The Colaba Range will be available for practice on Saturday next, the 1st proximo, and every alternate Saturday at 3-30 p.m. until further orders.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. Messrs. H. S. Beyts and P. F. Fischer having joined are taken on the strength from this date and posted to "A" and "B" Troops, respectively.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major &
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·574	E	8	88·1	77·1	68	0·12	5·80	−6·70
Agra	29·595	S E	13	85·6	74·5	89	·78	5·85	−8·65
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Allahabad	29·689	W S W	4	91·0	78·6	79	0·37	5·03	−10·13
Jhansi	29·597	W S W	14	85·9	75·7	71	..	3·64	−12·97
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	29·606	W	20	91·0	79·2	83	..	0·01	−3·27
Ajmere	29·408	S	8	89·7	74·1	96	0·50	2·96	−7·95
Deesa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkote	29·651	W	3	77·9	72·8	93	3·85	19·51	+1·08
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·496	S W	3	85·8	69·6	98	0·20	5·90	−7·87
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29·732	S S W	6	83·9	72·1	82	0·04	26·64	−3·54
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	29·708	S W	11	81·2	73·7	93	0·09	14·79	−1·95
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amraoti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	29·688	W S W	F	81·0	74·5	89	2·56	37·93	+13·76
Malegaon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay	29·780	W S W	23	82·0	78·2	88	0·15	46·30	−0·51
Poona (Yeraoda)	29·893	W	15	74·8	70·5	94	0·72	8·55	−2·46
Sholapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ratnagiri	29·845	S W	18	81·9	72·9	87	0·50	64·47	+0·90
Belgaum	29·867	W	5	73·3	67·8	95	1·18	19·38	−3·01
Goa	29·867	Calm	10	83·1	76·1	87	0·39	36·83	..
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangalore	29·915	Calm	1	81·8	74·9	93	0·25	60·09	−10·85
Calicut	29·978	E N E	5	79·7	72·1	94	1·41	53·37	−9·20
Cochin	30·008	N N W	M	84·3	73·6	94	0·91	42·48	−8·48
Bangalore	29·976	S S W	7	70·2	65·4	81	0·04	11·77	+4·65
Secunderabad	29·842	W S W	14	86·2	70·8	[illegible]	[illegible]	4·95	−6·65
Masuliptm.	29·834	W	6	95·7	89·5	73	..	9·47	−1·13
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	29·873	W	12	95·2	78·1	[illegible]	..	1·44	−4·61
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trichinopoly	29·918	W S W	10	96·6	77·8	62	..	0·72	−3·21
Negapatam	29·896	W S W	3	98·6	79·3	55	..	0·92	−2·25
Colombo, (28th July.)	29·981	W N W	10	85·0	75·5	84	0·30	14·61	+0·64

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·49 (65·44); E. G. H.=0·05 (52·63); G. T. H.=0·25 (53·87); C. P.=0·15 (46·30).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to rise everywhere except in Rajputana, where a moderate fall has taken place. The rise has been very rapid in the Central Provinces, rapid in the North-west Provinces, at most stations in the Bombay Presidency and at Masulipatam and Secuderabad, brisk in Central India and at Goa, and moderate in other places. Readings are very low in Rajputana and very high in Ceylon. The baric gradients in Sind, Central India, the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and on the West Coast from Bombay northwards as far as Karachi are very steep, and the isobars indicate that the centre of the barometeric depression, which lay yesterday over Jhansi, has moved westwards and is now over Rajputana. The barometer reads above the normal average everywhere except at Neemuch and Ajmere, where there is a great deficiency. The wind directions to the northwards of Lat. 16° are affected by the storm and are moving cyclonically around the depression. At Calicut an easterly wind is blowing, while in the remaining districts ordinary monsoon directions prevail. The force has been strong at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Poona and Secunderabad. This morning the wind velocity was 32 miles an hour at Neemuch and 12 at Bombay and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is 3° in excess of the mean at Negapatam and 4° to 5° in defect at Surat, Khandwa and Delhi. Elsewhere the departures below or above the mean are moderate. The night temperature varies from the normal by small amounts only everywhere. The lowest temperature last night was 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has changed by small amounts, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere except in the Madras Presidency, where they are nearly free from clouds. Rain has fallen in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Ajmere, Colombo and Secunderabad. The principal falls are 3·85" at Rajkot, 2·56" at Surat, 1·41" at Calicut and 1·8" at Belgaum. Yesterday's telegram from Surat, which was received late, reports 14·04" of rain there. The storm centre, which was near Jhansi yesterday, has moved further westwards and now lies over Ajmere. The gradients all over the country lying to the northwards of Lat. 20° are steep, and high wind velocities with rain are likely to prevail. In the absence of telegrams from Sind and Gujarat, it is difficult to accurately forecast its further movement, but it seems likely that the storm will move north-westwards.

At Amritsar on Thursday and Friday thousands of Hindus and Mahomedans assembled on the open ground to the west of the Amritsar city and offered up prayers for rain. On Friday evening the sky was cloudy and thunder was heard, so that there was every prospect of the prayers of the devotees being acceded to. If rain falls within the next week the Indian Corn crop will be safe, and there will be fodder for cattle.

Good rain fell at Simla from Friday to Monday morning with one short break, and all fear about the failure of the water-supply is now removed.

It drizzled steadily at Meerut on Saturday, doing much good. Cholera in the district is abating. The temperature has dropped by ten degrees.

Rain fell at Lucknow fairly continuously during Saturday and Sunday.

Another heavy shower fell at Benares on Sunday, but did not last long. It is cloudy to-day, with strong east wind, and more rain may be expected before long.

Telegrams report heavy rain at Cawnpore and in the surrounding districts. Reports of a beneficial downpour also come in from other stations in the North-West. The outlook is to this extent improved, though it is still too early to say what damage has been done by the prolonged drought preceding the monsoon, and the swarms of locusts which have been paying weekly visits to the cultivated tracts in Oudh. So far as can be ascertained from private sources the cotton sowings have suffered around and above Delhi, but southward reports are favourable. The bright prospects of a bumper crop of indigo are now over-cast, and in some quarters it is said that the outturn will not greatly, if at all, exceed the poor result of last season. Wheat continues to command a high price up-country, and, no doubt, will be strongly held by the Native bunnias until the future of the kharif sowings is well-assured. Meanwhile exportation has practically stopped without the aid of prohibitive enactments, for which an outcry has lately been raised.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The pressure has fallen in parts of Rajputana, Central India, and Sind, and risen elsewhere; the rise being very rapid over North-Eastern and Central India. The storm crossing the Central parts of India now lies near Jhansi; it is filling up slightly, but is still of considerable intensity. Winds over nearly the whole of India are affected by storm and monsoon currents on both sides of India and are very strong. The mean temperature is below the normal, except in the North-West Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. Rain has fallen in all the Provinces of India, except Sind, parts of Rajputana, and Madras, where the rainfall is very slight; the amount being fairly large in the Central stations and the West Coast.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The depression recently noticed now lies just to the West of Ajmere, where the barometer is falling; while in most other parts of India it is rising; but in Burma and Bengal the fall commenced all over North-West India. Winds are cyclonic, circulating around the storm centre; but in Burma and Bengal the directions are variable, the force being of a monsoon character, and has decreased both in the Arabian Sea and over the Bay. The temperature is low, except in Madras, Sind, and Rajputana. Rain has fallen in all parts of the Indian region, except in lower Bengal, West of the Punjab and in Madras; amounts being smaller than yesterday; but the fall is moderately heavy generally, and heavy at Mount Abu and Rajkote. The weather is apparently disturbed East of the Bay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GENTLEMEN'S Pearl-headed TOILET PINS, at Rs. 5, 6, 7, and 10 each. Fancy Jewellery in great variety.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Jewellers, and Diamond Merchants, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

LUTITIAN and MELTONIAN CREAM, Re. 1-4 and 12 as., Varnishes, Polishes, Creams and Dubbing of all description.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

PERSIAN AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.—A large consignment of very pretty Patterns, specially ordered, just unpacked. Also 2 Bennett's celebrated DOG-CARTS. Inspection solicited at LUDHA EBRAIM & Co.'s Show Room, Bellasis Road.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—An ADJOURNED SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for 2 or 3 months, Mr. LOGAN'S BUNGALOW, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill. For particulars apply to R. LOGAN, Esq.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

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GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

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EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

TEA.—From different Tea Plantations in India for sale from 8 Annas up to 2 Rupees a lb. Liberal Discount will be given for large orders.—D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Sirdar's Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. [illegible] to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette.*

SPECIAL PILLS FOR LADIES.—There is not a Medicine found to equal these for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system.—FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 25 years established, 30, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Golkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

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Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

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HAVING an Experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

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This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

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5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
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Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
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In pursuance and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1875, and made between Runchordas Bapoobhai, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, of the one part, and Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., deceased, of the other part, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., of Bombay, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, hereinafter mentioned, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, 1891, at 4 p.m., under the directions of Mr. Frederick Yorke Smith, Rao Bahadur Nana Morojee, and Mr. Narrotumdas Venarsey, the executors of the said deceased:—

All the estate and interest of the testator Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, deceased, and of his abovenamed executors, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, and premises situate at Bombay, in Barbhaya Mohola or Nagdevie Street, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement about 266 2-3 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gordhun, deceased, on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Odhowji, on or towards the east by public road called Barbhaya Mohola, or Nagdevie Street, and on or towards the west partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Odhowji, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23, and which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said piece of ground, messuage, or tenement, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bapoobhai Visram and others.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 30, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 29.

A FURTHER advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols, at 95⅞, is reported by Reuter's London financial telegram of last evening, but there was no movement in the market rates of discount; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 106. The price of Bar Silver remained at 45 13-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher in Fours, at £78⅜, though they were lower to the same extent in 4½ per cents, at £77½. In New York, Silver was ½ cent. higher, at 100¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·86¼ dollars. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 95½; Exchange on London was a shade easier, at fcs. 25·24.

The Wheat Market was firm at a further and material advance in prices, say of 2d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White, and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 10d. and 7s. 7½d. respectively, ex-quay; and of 1½d. in Soft Red, at 7s. 8d. per cental. The Linseed Market was also firm, but Monday's quotation of 42s. 3d. is repeated for Bombay Seed in both positions.

Cotton on the spot closed quiet yesterday evening in Liverpool, and Arrivals dull; but neither in the former nor in the latter was there any further change in rates. The total Sales were 5,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indian. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, 8 cents was still the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but Futures for September were 8 points lower, at 7·63 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales.

Locally, business generally is very quiet, not to say dull; but the abundant rain which has lately fallen has greatly improved prospects for the coming season.

COTTON has been taken to only a small extent in the aggregate; but a rather better enquiry has been felt from exporters, who have bought 900 bales, consisting of 250 bales each of Mowa, at Rs. 173; and Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 165; and 200 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 167, and Nugger, at Rs. 147; while the Mills have taken only 650 bales, *viz.*, 200 Barsee, at Rs. 168; 100 bales each of Ujein Ginned, at Rs. 170; Julgaum, at Rs. 155; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 150; and Dhulia, at Rs. 138; and 50 bales of Joria, at Rs. 150 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, and on the basis of previous quotations in every case.

SEEDS have been quiet with only a small business passing, but prices show no change in any description.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	703	bales.
Wheat	12,142	cwts.
Linseed	3,039	"
Rapeseed	984	"
Groundnuts	898	"
Castorseed	729	"

FREIGHTS are steady, and holders of tonnage are asking higher rates; but the demand for space is very restricted.

EXCHANGE has been steady again at a slight advance on the last previous quotations, but with transactions still on a limited scale. A moderate business has been done in three months' sight Credits, at 1s. 5 21-32d. for near delivery, and one seller of Bank demand quoted 1s. 5 15-32d. for an amount, but beyond a transaction reported between Banks on Telegraphic, for December transfer, at 1s. 5⅝d, nothing to speak of has traspired in the Bank media of remittance. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 7-16 to 15-32d.	per Re
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Credits	do.	1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Francs	do.	1·85¾d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been unchanged to-day as to rates, 107 11-16 having been named throughout for Fours for Money and to-morrow's settlement and 107¾ for the August account; but the feeling has been firm, and there have been buyers at the forward rate. 107¾ nominal is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES are neglected, and the market may be called quiet and unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Judgment on Judges Summons.

31,462-90—In person—Doorgaram Sunmukhram vs Govind Ramji—(P C C Suit.)

190-90—Crawford B and Co—B, B and C I R Co vs Govind Ramjee and another—Wadia and G, and C, L and O.

382-90—Ardesir, H and D—Sorabji Edulji Warden vs Govind Ramji—Wadia and G.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D—Part heard.

113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmajee Shimnyajee Nakwa vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk, W and S—Part heard.

Short Causes.

332-91—Tyabjee and D—Jacob Ellias Sassoon and others vs Rahimtulla Janmahomed—Balkrishna, V N K—Part heard.

363-88—Craigie L and O—Kessowjee Damodhur Jairam vs. Wagjee Korejee and another—Little, S. F. and N.

Postponed Long Causes.

249-91—Bhaishunker and K—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Mirza Mahomed Ismail Beg and another—Part heard.

253-91—In person, Raghunath Ramchunder vs Sunker Ramchunder—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

33-91—Khunderao M—Bejunjee Jehangir Buxey vs Ardesir Jehangir Buxey—Ardesir, H and D.—Part heard.

3-91—Conroy and B—Bai Lilbai vs Mooraj Hurridas and others—Thakurdas D and C—Testamentary suit.

686-90—Ardesir, H and D—Abdool-Hoosen Heptoola vs Hajee Ebrahim, Hajee Khanmahomed, &c—In person—M. A. Khan for pauper.

524-90—T A Bland—Goolbai vs Godawribai—Jefferson, B, D and K.

726-90—Payne, G and S—Gokabai vs Javervahu and others—Little, S, F and N.

652-90—J C Cama—Meherbai vs Dinbai—Ardesir, H and D.

482-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Gulamhoosen Moherally Dhurrumsey—Janardhen and A.

596-90—Mansuklal, D and J—Khetsey Kara and others vs Champsey Dharsey and others.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmain-Bangkok and Bangkok-Saigon sections interrupted.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban, at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.; and at Zanzibar, at 6 p.m. same day.

Telegrams for Antofa-Gusta, Iquique and remaining offices in the north of Chili, may be in preconcerted language, but are sent at sender's risk

Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th July, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	29	9	35 a.m.	2	41
Teheran	29	1	10 p.m.	0	39
Suez	29	2	40 p.m.	0	21

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th July, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	39	..	2
" Kurrachee	6	13	..	8
" Madras	6	17	..	3

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 29th July, 1891.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·624
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·7
General Directions of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours *	710
Fall of Rain	0·39
Total fall during month	32·31
" year	46·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 29th July	0·02

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AUSTRALIA.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON—BELL—July 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Kew, Melbourne, by the Rev, Canon Vance, D.D., Samuel Jackson, C.I.E., of Beltwood, Ramnoor, Sheffield, and late of Bombay, to Ada Montfort, widow of Wilson Bell.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SHEWEN—July 2, at South Esk, Southsea, the wife of Captain Mansel Shewen, 4th Regt. of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PHAYRE—ANDERSON—July 7, at the parish church, Clevedon, Somerset, by the Rev Charles Marson, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. William Darling, Arthur Phayre, third son of General Sir Robert Phayre, K C B, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Major-General H S Anderson, C B, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Mhow District, India.

SIND.

MARRIAGE.

HOONAHAN—HAMILTON—July 15, at St Andrew's Church, Karachi, by the Rev A B Watson, M A, Cecil Edward Rivers, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, only son of W R Hoonahan, Esq, Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Karachi, to Catherine Winifred, third daughter of Lieutenant J Hamilton, Retired List, Bombay Ordnance Department.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOULDING—July 25, at Lahore, the wife of H R Goulding, of a son.

ROCHE—July 21, at the Priory, Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon Major E A Roche, Medical Staff, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MARTYN—BARCLAY—July 25, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev J Black, M A, Chaplain, Ootacamund, Henry Allin Martyn, Esq, of Madras, to Florence Agnes, daughter of Ernest Barclay, Esq, Government Solicitor, Madras.

MONK—HILL—July 21, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, Robert Monk, of Kurseong, to Alice, fifth daughter of the late W H Hill, of Enfield, London.

DEATHS.

BROWN—July 24, at Fort William, Calcutta, the infant son of Battery Sergeant-Major Brown, Royal Artillery, aged 9 months.

CHESTER—July 25, at Kurnool, of cholera, Daniel Arthur James Chester, dearly beloved son of Daniel and Nellie Chester, aged 6 years.

COSSERAT—At Sewan, Sarun, Arthur Peloquin Cosserat, born May 27th, 1844, died July 23rd, 1891.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

FAIR PLAY.—The attack has already been sufficiently answered, and there would be no advantage in further calling attention to it.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

THERE seems to be a good deal of misunderstanding as to the nature of the regulations relating to the publication of newspapers in places outside British India administered by the Governor-General, which were issued at the beginning of the month. Some of the home papers are discussing them as though they were a surreptitious revival of Lord Lytton's Act, while an imaginative letter-writer, who claims to speak with peculiar knowledge about Indian affairs, associates them with letters that have lately reached England complaining of the increasingly violent tone of the Bengal press. Some of the Bengali papers, it is true, have been quite wild enough in their comments upon Manipur affairs, and have shown that the interests of the mendacities are safe enough in their keeping. But the most casual reading of the regulations would have shown that they have nothing more to do with the Bengali press than they have to do with the press of London. They relate solely to the publication of "newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor-General in Council, but not forming part of British India." The order is mainly of a declaratory nature, and is intended to remove misapprehension in regard to existing regulations on the subject rather than to introduce new ones. It provides that after the 1st of August 1891 no newspaper or other printed work containing news or comments upon news shall be published in the places named without the written permission of the Resident or Political Agent. The permission may at any time be withdrawn, and those who edit, print or publish newspapers without the necessary authority in the areas prescribed will be liable to expulsion therefrom within seven days. Such is the purport of these regulations, and there is no mystery as to the reasons for giving new and more definite currency to them. Some recent proceedings in Central India, which we commented upon at the time, showed that, despite such regulations as may have existed, people had used a British cantonment town in Indian territory as a place from whence they could with impunity defame a neighbouring native chief and officers in his service. The proceedings showed this, and more. They made it clear that not the Maharajah of Indore alone had been made the victim of an unscrupulous attempt at blackmailing, but that other chiefs in Central India had been systematically attacked in the columns of the same print, with the only too obvious purpose of compelling them to purchase the silence of their defamers. It was further proved that the paper had no visible means of subsistence, and that it could not and did not live honestly. The proprietor and an offending contributor were fined and imprisoned, and the paper has ceased to exist. It is against journalism of this sort, we must suppose, that the regulations have been aimed, and with the case of the *Eastern Herald* on record it cannot be said that there was no need for intervention.

The regulations have, of course, been censured by people who think that the mere utterance of the phrase "liberty of the press" should suffice to prove all measures of restraint on that liberty to be wrong. One censor of the regulations, to whose criticisms a Calcutta paper gives great prominence, absurdly misrepresents the regulations when he says that they attack not only the freedom of the press in native states, but even the administrative independence of the native states themselves. How the freedom of the press in native states is infringed by submitting it to checks and safeguards in territory outside their jurisdiction is more than most people can comprehend. It is equally difficult to see how the administrative independence of the states can be infringed by purely municipal measures taken by British authorities in territory under unquestioned British jurisdiction—measures taken, moreover, primarily for the protection of the adjacent native states and their subjects. The wilfulness with which the measure is here misrepresented is nothing short of scandalous, and the *Statesman* has little reason to be proud of the part it has taken in this attempt to arouse the hostility of the native states to orders which have been passed chiefly in their interests. It is not by regulations which have no force outside the limits of the Political Agents' or the Cantonment Magistrates' jurisdiction that the freedom of the press in native states will be placed in jeopardy. If such freedom already exists there, no one will be the worse; if it does not, it would be of doubtful benefit to give free course, under the shelter of British law, to the venom of venal critics writing in an adjacent cantonment or in the Residency precincts what they dare not write of a native prince within his own territory. There is a comity of nations even in the relations between the British Government and its feudatories, and this would be scandalously violated if every hireling scribbler who hopes to make a native ruler purchase his silence were free to set up a press within the limits of a British Residency or cantonment, and thence to scatter libels right and left upon princes and people outside British jurisdiction. What the self-styled champions of liberty of the press are asking for is the perpetuation of a licence quite inconsistent with friendship and good neighbourhood, and it is a discreditable misrepresentation of the case to pretend that in taking measures to prevent this the Government of India are interfering with the rights of native states, or curtailing the liberty of the press within their limits. We leave the states themselves to determine how far they shall give free play to journalistic energies within their limits. That is a matter of internal administration with which the British Government have nothing to do. If the Government of the Maharajah Holkar or of the Nizam are doubtful whether their subjects have reached a stage in their development at which liberty of the press, as understood in British India, would be a blessing to them, it is not the business of the British Government to present them with a Benthamite rule, and prove to them thereby how far they are lagging behind the principles of cosmopolitan radicalism. All that we have to do with the relations between the native press and the native states is to see that the latter suffer nothing through the laches of British law and administration in any of the *enclaves* over which British jurisdiction extends.

The question is brought upon reasonably debateable ground when it is suggested that instead of making the right to publish newspapers in these places dependent upon the pleasure of the Resident or Political Agent, it would be better to trust to the operation of the ordinary law. The Penal Code, it may be argued, is in operation in most cantonments and within the limits of all the Residencies in India, and section 499 and the succeeding sections provide all that is necessary for dealing with cases of defamation. But the argument ignores the important consideration that no court can take cognizance of an offence under the Defamation chapter of the Code, "except upon a complaint by some person aggrieved by such offence." This would mean, in a case in which, for instance, a paper published at Mhow was guilty of libelling the Maharajah Holkar, that the offender would escape, as indeed was the case in many attacks upon chiefs and officials in Central India before the nuisance was brought to an end by the proceedings in the Mhow and Indore Courts a few months since. To rely, then, upon the Penal Code would be to give practical immunity to offenders of this kind, for the chiefs and their ministers will put up with a good deal, and perhaps pay for silence, rather than go into a British court for protection against assailants living within British jurisdiction. In the native states there is an exaggerated idea of the influence of printer's ink, and we have good reason to believe that one scurrilous little print, that in their eyes derived its chief importance from the fact that it was published almost under the eyes of the Resident, was, while it lasted, a veritable terror in many of the Central India states. If offences of this kind could always be dealt with judicially, that, no doubt, would be, in theory at all events, a more satisfactory method than the administrative measures to which the Government of India have resorted. But when the law is taken advantage of to do essentially lawless things, a remedy must be sought elsewhere. The regulations, we are ready to admit, are capable of improvement. It would have been well if the provision that permission to publish a newspaper under the regulations might at any time be withdrawn had been qualified by the condition that the withdrawal must be for reasons to be stated in writing. The protective character of the rule would not be reduced thereby, and the advantage of such a stipulation as a safeguard against arbitrary suppression would be obvious. But as to the propriety of the regulations as a whole, and the irrelevancy of the objections that have been taken to them on the ground that they interfere with the liberty of the Press in British India, we have no doubt whatever.

THE project of an Indian Woolwich seems more closely within the range of practical politics since Major Scott read his paper on smokeless powders at Simla. His observations had the effect of eliciting numerous disclosures from the high officials of the Ordnance Department, which proved that the officers of that branch of the service are striving for the realization of a greater object than merely having "the honour to be." General Collett, who followed the lecturer, said he did not think he would bring himself within the pains and penalties of the Official Secrets Act if he mentioned that, at the instance of the Commander-in-Chief, the Government of India had asked the authorities at home whether it is possible to manufacture Martini-Henry cordite cartridges, so that there might be an experiment on a very large scale all over India. Everything, it appears, has been prepared in the way of reports and plans and estimates for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of smokeless powders in India; so that, General Collett says, directly there is evidence to show the keeping qualities of cordite in an Indian climate and the experiments have been brought to a successful issue, orders can be given to purchase machinery and start a factory as soon as possible. There is every probability that cordite will be found well adapted for use in this country, as it has borne a temperature far beyond any possible heat in India and damp does not affect it. Indeed, Major Scott declares the best place to store it is in water. But, judging from past experience, it is doubtful whether the authorities at home will approve the scheme. Major Scott learned how to manufacture prism brown powder, such as is used in the coast defences, but not in England. The officials of the War Department refused to let him see how powder was made at the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey and private makers asked a royalty of some £15,000. He learned the process at continental factories. It can be readily understood that private makers would object, but the refusal of the War Office authorities seems incomprehensible, and it would be interesting to know how their action can be justified. If sanction be given, then successful manufacture is practically assured. The requisite refrigerating apparatus is easily procurable and all other necessaries are produced locally—cotton in abundance, acids of specified strength and purity are obtainable in Calcutta, and the glycerine, it is believed, can be supplied by Indian soap-makers. Unfortunately the services of Major Scott will shortly be lost to the Ordnance Department, and he will not have the opportunity of demonstrating the possibility of manufacturing cordite in this country. But his successors are already being trained. Captain Muspratt Williams goes home next month for the purpose of studying the manufacture, though he has already received a grounding from Major Scott and, like his senior, has had the benefit of Dr. Warden's counsel. Colonel Caldecott is anxious that experimental manufacture shall be undertaken at Kirkee, but the Director-General of Ordnance is anxious that manufacture in quantity shall speedily be commenced. Once started success is deemed certain, and it is hoped that the Ishapur factory, and possibly also the Kirkee factory, will shortly be turning out smokeless powder. The Indian manufacture of rifles and small arms generally may still be a great way off, but the Indian Woolwich seems no longer an impossible dream.

THE *Bombay Diocesan Record* mentions the commencement of a new and interesting experiment in missionary life in this diocese. In the village of Karli, with the caves of that name on the one side and those of Bhaja on the other testifying to the strength of the hold that the monastic life has had upon men in all times, a little community has lately established itself under the lead of the Rev. C. S. Rivington, for the most part Native Christians, who have joined with him in a common life in which all will share as brethren, carrying on at the same time a mission work in the surrounding villages. Mr. Rivington has erected some small buildings which will serve as the abode of the community, and the centre of its evangelistic operations in the country around. The writer in the *Record* feels that, whatever be the future history of this little community, a test will thereby be applied to the Native Christian Church. This is undeniable, but it is equally true that it will test the question how far the methods of apostolic simplicity and self-denial which the members of the community intend to follow are superior to the propagandist agencies hitherto employed. The "pony-carriage missionary" has been pretty freely discussed since Sir William Hunter brought him upon the scene, and Mr. Caine pointed out his imperfections to sensitive Nonconformists at home. Mr. Caine now rejoices that the missionary societies in England are more and more adopting his views on the subject. The Baptist Missionary Society, he says, after reprobating in the strongest language his suggestion that it is possible for missionaries to live in comfort, as single men, at £50 a year each, has established a colony of missionaries at Madaripur in Bengal, who are living together on a salary of less than £60 a year. Mr. Rivington and his "Brothers of the Common Life" will, we suppose, maintain themselves upon an even more modest revenue than that. This experiment will be interesting, not only in what concerns the life of the little community whom that zealous missionary has gathered around him, but in the influence which it will exert upon the villagers around.

CAPTAIN J. A. WILSON, of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chyebassa, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Karachi, reports that during the voyage he experienced heavy monsoon, high seas and thick, squally weather. The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawur, under the command of Captain W. A. Wheler, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from China, reports having experienced a strong monsoon gale, with high sea all the way from Cape Comorin. The s. s. Norma, under the command of Captain D. J. Greig, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, during her voyage experienced very heavy monsoon between 60 and 65° E. and terrific sea accompanied with little rain.

THE vacancy on the Standing Committee created by the demise of Sir Henry Morland will be filled at an election to be held on Monday, the 10th August. Mr. Grattan Geary is a candidate.

THE rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock yesterday morning at the Sassoon Hospital was 1·2, 98 cents less than the previous twenty-four hours; and at Yerrowda at eight yesterday morning, 72 cents. This gives a total of 10·33 at the Sassoon Hospital and 10·21 at Yerrowda.

A BENARES telegram says that on Saturday fifteen Bhandaini rioters, whose trial was concluded last week, came up for sentence. One of these was discharged on both charges of riot and dacoity, and six others were acquitted of rioting, but were remanded into custody, pending a reference to the High Court against the verdict of acquittal for dacoity. The remainder were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms ranging from three years to one year, including various periods of solitary confinement.

FROM a statement to be laid on the table at this afternoon's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee it appeared that the rainfall for the week ending 26th July in the Vehar lake was 14 inches 12 cents as against 7 inches 38 cents in the corresponding week last year. The rainfall up to date for the year was 46 inches 53 cents as against 59 inches 78 cents last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water in the lake was 21 feet 15 cents, and at the end of the week 24 feet 35 cents. At the same date a year ago it was 19 feet 65 cents at the beginning of the week, and 21 feet 80 cents at the end of week. The rainfall for the week on the Tulsi lake was 14 inches 78 cents, and at the same date last year 8 inches 51 cents. The rainfall in the lake to date was 49 inches 79 cents, or 19 inches 16 cents less than last year. At the commencement of the week the height of water on the lake was 40 feet 49 cents, or 9 feet 85 cents less than at the same date last year. At the end of the week it was 46 feet 74 cents, or 7 feet 85 cents less than last year. On Pawai reservoir the rainfall for the week was 13 inches 39 cents as against 6 inches 37 cents for the same week last year. The railfall up to date for the year was 47 inches 55 cents as against 56 inches 41 cents last year. At the end of the week the height of water was 25 feet 10 cents, being 4 feet more than last year at the same date. On Tansa lake the rainfall for the week was 14 inches 77 cents, making a total of 34 inches 86 cents for the year. At the commencement of the week the height of water above lowest inlet available for supply was 2 feet 48 cents, and at the end of the week 12 feet 62 cents.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 11th July was 172 against 162 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 5. There were 4 deaths from cholera against 2 and 5 in the two preceding weeks; the number being lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 17. There was no death from small-box during the week, as in the previous week. There were 12 deaths from tetanus against 14 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 67 and 9, respectively, against 57 and 19 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 19·3 per mille per annum, against 20·7, the mean of the last five years.

KAISER WILLIAM THE SECOND is described by Dr. Geffcken as "undoubtedly the most remarkable sovereign of the present time." With restless activity, we are told, he seizes upon all questions which agitate our time, be they large or small. To-day he speaks on great European affairs, opens new issues to German commerce, and proclaims social reforms; to-morrow he opens an art exhibition and takes a personal part in the performance of Wildenbruch's patriotic drama. "The New Lord." He presides over his Council and shows himself a ready debater, opens a scholastic conference, laying down his educational plans, and indefatigably travels over his country in order to see everything with his own eyes. As before the dismissal of Bismarck he said that he would crush any one trying to obstruct his path, so he declared in his late speech at Dusseldorf: "Only one is master in this country; I shall suffer no other."

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE GOODWOOD STAKES.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The race for the Goodwood Stakes (handicap) was run to-day and resulted as under :—

White Feather	1
Barmecide	2
Vasistas	3

INDIA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Lord Cross was interviewed yesterday by the Commissioners of the Chicago Exhibition, and, in response to their request, promised to communicate with H. E. the Viceroy, with a view of securing the adequate representation of India at the World's Fair in 1893.

RETURN OF THE GUARDS.

The 2nd battalion, Grenadier Guards, from Bermuda landed at Dover yesterday.

THE FRENCH SQUADRON TO VISIT ENGLAND.

It has now been definitely arranged that the French squadron, after leaving Cronstadt, will come direct to Portsmouth.

At Her Majesty's desire, Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, will pay an official visit to the fleet.

Spontaneous arrangements are being made to accord the squadron a fitting reception.

THE ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE IN ENGLAND.

H. R. H. the Crown Prince of Italy was entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House last evening.

In replying to the toast of his health, the Prince declared that he would never forget the hearty welcome he had received in England.

THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 29.

The Porte will shortly resume negociations with the British Government for the evacuation of Egypt. The necessary instructions are being sent to Rustam Pasha, Turkish Ambassador in London.

STATE OF ANARCHY IN CRETE.

ATHENS, JULY 29.

Advices from Crete report the island to be in a state of anarchy. Frequent murders are committed without any attempt being made to punish the perpetrators.

THE MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The Madras Landholders' Association is developing into an important association, having support from most of the important zemindaries. The annual meeting was held yesterday and to-day, when twelve zemindaries were represented. The Hon'ble the Rajah of Venkatagari presided. A measure about to be introduced by Government to substitute Government-paid village officers for the present officers, who are paid by zemindars, was strongly condemned. Another Bill dealing with Hindoo temples was severely criticized.

THE DISTRESS AT MADRAS.

The crop report for the past week says that rainfall to date has been much below the average in all districts except the Nilgiris and Travancore. The deficiency of rain is greatly retarding agricultural operations in several districts, notably in Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, and Salem. The distress is deepening in Chingleput and North Arcot, but has been considerably relieved in parts of Cuddapah and Coimbatore by recent rain. About 16,000 coolies are employed on relief works, about 3,000 persons are being fed at the Government kitchens, and about two lakhs of rupees have been lent up to date for making wells.

REVISED MOBILIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Under the revised mobilization scheme for India concentration will be by strong divisions, numbering in the case of infantry from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand men, instead of the old arrangements of divisions formed by two weak brigades of three regiments each.

DEATH OF PANDIT VIDYASAGAR, OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

One ablest son of India has passed away. The Venerable Pandit Ishwara Chandra Vidyasagar, C.I.E., died, in his seventy-first year, on the 29th inst., at 2.22 a.m., of liver complaint and other complications. The best medical help, both in allopathy and homœopathy had been availed of. He was the father of the present Bengali literature and language, the pioneer educationist, and he was successful in diffusing cheap high education through native agency; he was also the prime mover in the cause of widow remarriage in Hindu society and of female education. He leaves a son and four daughters. Government and private colleges closed as a mark of respect.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 28.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JULY 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 5 3-16d.

2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	78½
4½ per cent. „	77¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
Bar Silver	45 13-16

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A BOMBAY paper a few years since elevated this Presidency into a "kingdom," and we have not heard the last of it yet. The Lahore paper, however, which wanted to despoil the kingdom of Sind, has run its Bombay contemporary very close in describing the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab as "H. H. Sir James Lyall." This beats those who made our Presidency into a kingdom, for they stopped short of promoting the Governor of the kingdom to "his Highness."

THE Council of the United Service Institution, Simla, have chosen as the subject for their gold-medal essay next year, "The most effective Tactical Use which can be made on a modern battlefield—*(a)* of the light entrenching-tool, *(b)* of signalling." Essays must be sent in by 1st March 1892.

THE Gaikpara riot case, in which some Mahomedans insisted on trespassing on the private grounds of a Babu, for the purpose of worshipping at a tomb therein, has been settled amicably; the Mahomedans undertaking not to molest the Hindus, nor trespass further on the Babu's premises.

A CASE is pending in the Alipore Court of a money-lender who went to attach the property of a zemindar in the 24-Pergunnahs. He was set upon by a score of lattials, and, with the court peon, was so severely beaten, that he is lying dangerously ill in hospital.

GOLD scrip at Calcutta continues dull, neglected, and difficult of sale. Bengal gold and silver have sold at 8 annas, and there have been forced sales at 7¼ and 7½ annas; Western Patkooms at 6½ and 6 annas; Pat-Pats at 12½ annas with founders; Sonapets at Rs. 1-9, Rs. 1-10, and Rs. 1-6 with founders; and ordinary shares at Re. 1-1.

THE *Madras Mail* hopes that Mr. Moss, the Traffic Manager of the Madras Railway, who proceeded on Friday to Bombay after the official half-yearly inspection of the line, will come to some arrangement with the G. I. P. Railway to secure the punctual delivery of mails from Northern India. Something must be done, and that quickly. Mr. L. S. Moss's departure is, it is reported, with the object of interviewing the railway authorities in Bombay in connection with the proposed introduction of the block system on the double line on the Madras railway to Arconum. It is rumoured that Preece's block instruments, as now in use on the G. I. P. Railway, will be introduced.

CAPTAIN CHENEVIX TRENCH, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, lately returned from service in the Black Mountain, died at Simla on Saturday from abscess of the liver. He had only been ill ten days. Captain Trench was a very promising young officer, as his record of service sufficiently attests. Serving as quartermaster with his regiment throughout the Afghan war, he was present in the action at Charasiab, for which he was mentioned in despatches. In the following year he accompanied General Roberts' force in the famous march to Kandahar, taking part in the fighting at the close, and earning a second mention in despatches, medal with three clasps and bronze decoration. He was specially chosen some years ago to arrange for the recruitment of Gurkhas at Gorakhpur when the second battalions were raised. Captain Trench was buried with full military honours on Sunday afternoon, a detachment of the 1st Gurkhas furnishing a firing-party under Lieutenant Ross. The Commander-in-Chief was amongst those who attended the funeral.

THE Illinois State Legislature has declined to adopt a General Woman Suffrage Bill; on the other hand it has, by a majority of 82 to 44, passed a measure giving women the right to vote in school elections. One member, in supporting the bill, pointed to the success of women as county teachers and county superintendents, and cited the case of a lady whom he described as the best superintendent of schools in the West. It appears that there is a body known as "women remonstrants," who protested against a general bill, but raised no objection to the law that has just passed, though it is generally regarded as hastening the advent of adult suffrage.

LADY LAURA RIDDING has come forward to explain the objects of the new Woman's League, which has, she assures us, nothing akin to land leagues or Primrose leagues, still less, as we gather, to women's leagues of the class which afford so much entertainment to spectators of "Husbands and Wives," the new piece at the Comedy Theatre. It has affinity, we are told, rather with the German Women's League, which, in the time of the Thirty Years' War, successfully maintained the right of the women to all opinion of their own in religious matters. In brief, it is formed to combat "the lawlessness which treats the sacredness of marriage and the reticence of modesty as obsolete tyrannical customs." It will also wage war with the greed which stints female labour of its fair reward, and the sloth that smothers the divine instinct of motherly guardianship over child and servant. All these aims, it holds, can only be accomplished by co-operation with agencies already at work.

AN accident occurred on Thursday last between the stations of Ayyalur and Vanamputty. The local passenger train from Madura to Trichinopoly was de-railed, and six goods' trucks and three vans were completely wrecked, while several other carriages also suffered. Fortunately, there was no loss of life, the passengers experiencing only a shaking. Mr. W. S. Betts, the Agent, Mr. Spalding, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Rice, the Resident Engineer, on hearing of the occurrence, at once repaired to the spot to make enquiries. Much inconvenience was caused to other trains, the passengers having to change trains at the spot after walking for about 200 yards or so. This inconvenience has now been removed, and the line is said to be clear. The cause of the accident is supposed to be the placing of some obstruction on the line by, it is believed, discontented workmen who have lately been dismissed by the authorities.

SEVERAL fatal balloon accidents have occurred in the United States. A girl named Dentley fell out of a car from a height of sixty feet, and was killed. Two æronauts fell from a balloon at a height of a hundred feet at New Lisbon in Ohio; one was killed and the other is dying. Two French æronauts was killed at Chicago through the balloons being struck by lightning.

FROM the report of her Majesty's ship Serpent Relief Fund, issued by the Duke of Edinburgh, president, and the honorary treasurer and secretary, it seems that the sum which the committee have for disposal is 13,146*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* This will allow of pensions being paid to widows and dependants of the men drowned for a certain number of years, and also enable the committee to make their children a gift of money to start them in life. The subscriptions from the Royal Navy and Royal Marines amounted to about 5,400*l.*

SMUGGLING is not supposed to be, on the whole, a profitable profession. It was certainly not so in the case of a steward of one of the Thornton Steamship Company's vessels, who, being at Gibraltar, invested his spare cash in the purchase of three hundredweight of tobacco, which he stowed away in his locker in the hope of being able to land it without paying duty at the port of Huelva. Had he succeeded, the whole profit on the unlawful transaction would have been twenty-six pounds. But he did not succeed. Somehow the watchful eyes of the Spanish revenue officers lighted on that locker. The result was an embargo placed on the vessel until the captain had paid a fine equal to 360*l.* sterling. Hard was it, no doubt, that the captain should have to draw a bill on his owners for this sum, but in no other way could he satisfy the Spanish law. Of course, the company have their remedy against the steward, and they proceeded to enforce it by an action at law. By a legal fiction they are thereby supposed to have "recovered" the sum of 353*l.* 6*s.*, but as the steward has never taken the trouble to appear to the action and is supposed to be, as a jurymen at the hearing of the case at the Durham Assises suggested, not "worth powder and shot," the chances of getting anything seem rather remote. The object of the company, however, as their counsel stated, was not to get the money, but to bring it home to the offender and have it recorded in the Press that this sort of thing would have to be stopped."

THE statement lately attributed to Count Munster regarding the Emperor William I. and Prince Bismarck is characterised by the *Hamburger Nachrichten* as "a childish invention," but the belief in the interview is gaining ground.

IT is stated that the Emperor William will bestow the order of the Black Eagle on the Marquis di Rudini in token of his satisfaction at the renewal of the Triple Alliance, and that the Austrian Emperor will give him the order of San Stefano on the same occasion.

AN important addition has been made to the Navy by the delivery at Sheerness from the contractors of the new fast cruiser named Terpsichore built to steam 20 knots per hour. The Terpsichore, who made a good passage from the Clyde, will be immediately completed for commission.

A ROMANTIC story comes from the pretty village of Triel, in France. There, it is said (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Times*) James II. buried his Crown and the valuable relics of his family, and for more than forty years all over the neighbourhood, from time to time, people have dug for the buried treasure. Nearly half a century ago a mysterious woman appeared at Triel. She bought a house and large estates, and went up and down the village, having no dealings with the inhabitants and arousing great curiosity; but after a time some neighbours made her acquaintance and learned that she was in search of the Crown of James II. Legend and romance soon took root in the soil upturned by this old woman's mysterious diggings on her estates, and rumour finally said that the lady, Mdme. Deville, was a daughter of George IV. and Queen Caroline, and in proof thereof the Fleur de Lis, as everybody knew, was on her shoulder. Moreover, in her bedroom was an ancient bed adorned with crowns on escutcheons. Lord Palmerston was said to have visited her. Finally she died, but the legend did not die with her. The land was sold to a person who had received her confidence, and who continued the quest. This successor is a Parisian shopkeeper. The digging still continues, and still the Crown with its priceless stones remains undiscovered.

FOUR murderers were executed in Sing Sing Prison, New York, early on the morning of July 7 by electricity:—James Slocum, a baseball player, who killed his wife with an axe; Levy Smiler, a lieutenant in the Salvation Army, who killed his third wife; Joseph Wood, a negro, who killed another negro in a quarrel; and Jugiro, a Japanese seaman, who killed one of his own countrymen. The witnesses to the proceedings (says the *Standard* correspondent) were sworn to secrecy as to the details; but several of them declared that the process was successful and satisfactory. In the case of Kemmler it was estimated that the strength was only 750 volts; the force of the current on the present occasion was between 1800 and 2000 volts. The published accounts of the execution—or "electrocution," are totally and absolutely opposed to each other. One innominate physician who was present describes the execution as "an unqualified success." The end of the condemned men must, he declares, have been painless. Dr. Daniels, another of the witnesses, said, in an interview, that he "might tell a great deal about the affair, if he were not bound to silence"; but he nevertheless added that the Kemmler scene was practically repeated in each case, there having been two shocks given to each of the condemned men.

THE Portuguese Chamber of Peers on July 8 voted 7,200 contos of reis for silver coinage. The issue banks will withdraw their notes from circulation, the Bank of Portugal remaining the sole bank of issue.

WHAT are the real facts about the German Emperor's marriage? asks a home paper. That it has been a happy one in the result is taken for granted; but, in its origin, was it a love match or a mariage de convenance? According to Mr. Harold Frederic, the match was made for Prince William (as he then was) by his grandfather and Bismarck, neither his own parents nor his own wishes being so much as consulted. But according to Dr. Geffcken's article in the *Forum* for July (published in London by Mr. Edward Arnold) "he made a love match—marrying a Princess of ancient descent but of modest position." Dr. Geffcken's study of the Emperor's character does not quite agree by the way, with Mr. Frederic's. He does not believe, it seems, in the "Two Williams" theory, nor does he put forward any Dr. Hinzpeter to pose, as in Mr. Frederic's story, as the good deus ex machina. Indeed, he does not admit that the Emperor was ever in a position to need his better self to be disengaged from his worse. Dr. Geffcken incidentally confirms, it is interesting to note, the recent revelations of Count Munster, as reported by the great Blowitz. "William I. was certainly not blind," says the Doctor, "to his overbearing Chancellor's faults, but he thought him indispensable. In a confidential conversation with his nearest personal friend, the late Prince Anton von Hohenzollern, he said: 'I must support Bismarck with all his intolerable qualities, because he is necessary for the prestige of the German Empire,' a saying which marks at once the late Emperor's perspicacity and his high sense of duty."

A CLERGYMAN lately visited Shorncliffe to see a young gentleman of his acquaintance who had enlisted in the hope of obtaining a commission. He walked with his young friend to Folkestone, and, presenting himself at the entrance of an hotel, ordered luncheon for two. He was refused admission to the coffee-room on the plea that his young friend was a soldier in uniform. Is it surprising (asks a military contemporary) that we have to assemble committees on recruiting when Governments are so weak as to allow such things to happen in a free country, the defences of which are maintained by a system of voluntary enlistment?

THE funeral of the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone took place at Hawarden on July 8, and was very largely attended. Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Cyril Flower were present to represent members of the House of Commons.

OF the papers left by the late Count von Moltke, those containing a history of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 are now being printed, and will be published in a few weeks as the first volume of the late Field-Marshal's complete works.

ONE of the novel buildings at the Amercian Exposition will be the Casino and pier. The Casino, which will stand out in the lake 1,000 feet from the shore, is intended to reproduce Venice on a small scale in Lake Michigan. Burling & Whitehouse, of Chicago, have completed the design for this structure, and the architecture is of course of Venetian order. The Casino will be built on piles and connected with the shore by a pier 80 feet wide. The base demensions of the Casino will be 180 by 400 feet. The building will consist of nine pavilions, two stories in height, and, with the exception of the central one, 80 feet above the surface of the water. The centre pavilion will be 180 feet high. There will be communication between the nine pavilions both by gondalas and bridges. Completely surrounded by water this structure, with its fleet of boats and numerous water-ways, is expected to have a decidedly Venetian flavor. Surrounding the central pavilion will run a gallery fifty-six feet wide. The pier connecting the Casino with the shore will form a broad promenade. At the west end of the pier will stand the thirteen columns designed by Sculptor St. Gaudens to represent the thirteen original States. In front of the Casino will be a harbor for small pleasure craft. At night this harbor will be lighted by incandescent lamps sunk beneath the surface of the water on floats. The material of the Casino will be of wood and the walls will be covered with staff. A striking combination of high colorings will be effected. The contract for the construction of the pier and Casino has been let.

THE Berlin *Post* announces the departure from Berlin, on July 4, of Baron von Gravenreuth, accompanied by his adjutant, Lieutenant Schaeffler, for the purpose of organising a strong expedition into the interior of the Cameroons to repress the opposition of hostile tribes. This new expedition will also hasten or facilitate the solution of the question of regulating the frontier. The route of the expedition is not yet known, but its basis and starting-point is to be the station of Jaunde.

THE FLOODS UP-COUNTRY.

FURTHER BREACHES ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety now prevails along the B. B. and C. I. Railway as to the position of the passengers in the down-mail that left Bombay on Monday night, owing to the rapid rise of the flood consequent upon the enormous quantity of rain that fell in the districts extending northward from Naosari to Mandala, a distance of some ninety-four miles. The rise of the water still continues, and its progress has extended beyond Panoli station, where the engine of the up-mail to Bombay was precipitated into a small stream by the collapse of a bridge that spanned it. No further casualties have been reported, but danger threatens in another direction. By a telegraphic communication to the head-offices which was despatched from Anklesvar, one hundred and ninety-eight miles from Bombay, *viâ* Agra and Delhi, intimation has been received that very heavy rain has fallen at that station, measuring eighteen inches in twenty hours. The consequence is that the country is flooded, and the line between Anklesvar and Panoli is breached in seven places. Traffic is thus completely at a standstill. The unfortunate passengers who have been compelled to remain at Panoli have exhausted their provisions through the detention. In the telegram from Ankleswar it was stated that the station staff are trying to supply the mail passengers at Panoli with food. The Nerbudda bank, unable to sustain the pressure, has sunk down considerably at several places. But the position of the passengers of the down-mail is, it is feared, more trying still. The train was till a late hour yesterday still at Maroli, unable to proceed or return, owing to floods which have gathered on the north and south and on both sides of the rails. On the narrow gauge between Karvan and Mandala the line has been washed away, causing the rails to sink. Portions of the earthwork between Karvan and the Myagam junction have also been washed away. Up to the present the traffic only extends as far as Billimora, and it will be several days before it can be again safely resumed further north. The affected districts now extend over a hundred miles, and may increase as the rain advances northwards along the line. Considerable inconvenience is experienced in Bombay by merchants and traders having to carry on communication with the north round by Agra and Delhi, a distance of over two thousand miles. Nothing can be attempted in the way of re-establishing the permanant-way until the floods have subsided.

MORE BRIDGES WASHED AWAY.
PASSENGERS TRANSHIPPED IN BOATS.

Our own correspondent, telegraphing from Billimora yesterday, says:—"The abutment of the culvert between Billimora has been washed away to-day by the flood and the span of the Kanai bridge between Wedcha and Naosari has sunk, while the north abutment and pillars have given way. The bridge may, therefore, be considered a wreck. The telegraph wires between Amalsar and Kanai bridge have fallen to the ground. The flood is now abating there, and rather an exciting scene is being witnessed by the transhipping of passengers across the Kanai in boats by a relief party under the superintendence of Mr. C. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent. A train is now in readiness to carry the mail passengers, who have been detained there since midnight on Monday, to Bombay."

The following are the different breaches on the line. Numerous slips have occurred between Murolee and Naosari on one culvert, and a hundred and fifty feet beyond the span of the Mindola bridge near Sachin is seriously rent. Between Sachin and Surat, between Surat and Amrole, and again between Amrole and Layan, at various points, the line is completely washed away. The damage to the line is particularly great near the village Gothan. At the large bank south of the Nerbudda bridge numerous landslips have occurred, blocking the line. Between Chamargaon and Meagam the rails are hidden by water in many places; and between Mehmedabad and Nariod, particularly near the Vatruk bridge, the line is seriously breeched. Large gangs of coolies are now being set to work at all the breaches. Great difficulty is experienced in getting telegraph communication along the line owing to the damaged wires.

LATEST OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

We have received the following communication from the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, dated Bombay, 29th July:—

From the further telegrams received to-day it appears that the damage to the main line has now considerably extended, the embankment having been breached in several places between Billimora and Mehmedabad, a distance of about 156 miles.

The rainfall has been extraordinarily heavy, the latest advices from Ankleswar, near Broach, reporting a fall of 18 inches in 20 hours up to 2 p.m. on the 28th.

Telegraphic communication is still interrupted, and information difficult to obtain; but two bridges have suffered, namely, the Kasnain between Amalsar and Naosari, and the Mindola near Sachin, while three culverts have given way at Panoli, Sachin, and Amalsad.

The up-mail is still standing at Panoli, and Monday night's down-mail is now found to have been detained at Maroli.

Although the damages extend over a considerable length of line, they are not thought to be individually of a very serious nature, and as soon as the rain ceases and the water has subsided, the repairs to the embankment will be rapidly proceeded with.

The early morning and midday passenger trains from Bombay are running up to the first break at Billimora, but it has not yet been found possible to convey passengers across the breaks. The mail service has been temporarily stopped, and booking of both coaching and goods traffic from Bombay to stations north of Billimora has been suspended for the present.—I am, &c.,

H. M. STEUART, for Agent.

THE FLOODS AT POONA.

As stated yesterday, the river had overflown its banks in many places and is close upon breaking into the city. The Holkar Bridge was completely under water and entirely cut off the traffic between New Jhansi and Kirkee. Most of the officers of the Sappers and Miners, whose lines are at Jhansi, live at Kirkee, and they were compelled to travel some miles before they could reach the opposite side of the river. Rosherville and the surrounding country was completely flooded. The water found its way into most of the bungalows occupied by Europeans in this vicinity, and the inhabitants were compelled to vacate their houses. Garden Reach, the residence of Lady Sassoon, was surrounded by water on the three sides nearest the river, and the water at this point was level with the Kirkee road, which is a considerable distance from the banks of the river. The telegraph communication between Poona and Bombay was also seriously interrupted, there being only one wire left undamaged. Beyond this and a certain amount of damage to roads no serious accident has been reported. Since twelve o'clock last night the rain has almost entirely ceased and the morning broke with a fairly clear sky. The river has gone down some six or seven feet and is now confined within its banks, and the flooded districts are relieved. Communication between New Jhansi and Kirkee by Holkar's Bridge had been restored and matters generally have now assumed their wonted aspect.

The Government Telegraph Department are busy with their lines, which caused such serious inconvenience yesterday, both in the despatch of private and press messages, and to-day something approaching order prevails. At one time on Sunday there was some apprehension as to what would be the state of affairs in the native town if the river continued rising, as there seemed every likelihood of its doing. Fortunately, however, the authorities have not been called upon to deal with so serious a matter. For the present all danger is over. No building, with the exception of a couple of chawls, have come down. The Karakwasla lake, from which the Poona water-supply is drawn, and the Pashin lake, serving Ganeshkind and Kirkee, are both full, the former being four feet above the waste-weir. The G. I. P. Railway between Bombay and Poona has suffered no damage and the traffic is regular.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Monday last, the 27th instant, Surgeon-General W. E. Cates presiding.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—

Captain F. J. B. Campbell (Jhansi), Mr. F. R. Hutchinson, P. W. D. (Bombay), Mr. Harrington Bulkley (Kharagora), Colonel William Scott (Palanpur), Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Bo. C. S. (Nasik), Captain S. C. Smith, R.A. (Colaba), Mr. F. W. F. Fletcher (Tindivanam), Mr. T. Rogers Bean (Bombay), Major E. Balfe (Simla), Mr. H. A. Hole (Cachar), and Capt. J. A. Ball, (Deoli).

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING JULY.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. M. Phipson, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections during the month:—

Contributions.	Description.	Contributors.
1 Snake	Dipsas gokool	Mr. C. E. Kane.
1 Desert Cat	Felis ornata	Major L. Fenton.
8 Antelopes' Heads	(From Africa)	Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros.
1 Crocodile's Skin	C. gangeticus	Capt. G. Sutton Jones.
2 Lizards (alive)	Uromastix Hardwickii.	Mr. C. F. Howard.
1 Large piece of Black Coral.	(From Ceylon)	Genl. La Touche.
1 Young Cobra, alive	Naga tripudians	Mr. J. W. Fordham.
1 Lizard (alive)	Varanus Bengalensis	Mr. E. Calthrop.
1 curiously deformed pair of Cheetal Horns	Axis maculatus	Dr. Walker (thro' Bde Surg. W. Price.)
1 Tortoise (alive)	Testudo elegans	Rev. B. D'Monte.

Minor contributions were also acknowledged from Mr. E. Giles, Colonel Carruthers, and Mr. Dorabjee Dadabhoy Bhoottee.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Memoirs of the Geological Survey in exchange; Dictionary of Economic Products of India, Vols. 1 to 4, from the Government of India; List of the Mammals in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from the trustees; Photograph of the Traveller's Palm, from Mr. T. R. Fernandez.

DESIDERATA.

The Honorary Secretary stated, for the information of such members as were willing to assist in the improvement of the Society's collection of horns, that really good specimens of the following were much wanted; those at present in the Society's Rooms being deficient in size:—Wild buffalo (male and female); swamp deer; Neilgherry wild goat; and Muntjac or rib-faced deer.

THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

The Honorary Secretary stated, in reply to numerous enquiries, that all the back numbers of the Society's Journal were still available and could be purchased by members at Re. 1-4 each. As in a few years a complete set of the Journals would in all probability be of considerable value, owing to the expensive plates which they now contained, members were recommended to see that their files were complete and to replace any numbers which might be missing, while they were still procurable.

A MAN-KILLING BEAR.

Mr. Reginald Gilbert read an interesting account of a she-bear which had attacked and seriously injured four or five persons in the State of Dharampore during the last year. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. E. L. Barton succeeded in killing the bear and her two cubs on the 24th May last, on which day she had, without any provocation, attacked and killed a man while he was lying on the ground smoking. It was found, on examining the bear, that the bone of her forearm had been splintered some time before and that the bullet was still in the flesh. The wound had closed, but as there was a good deal of inflammation, it had probably given her much pain, and was no doubt the cause of her man-killing proclivities.

PROTECTIVE RESEMBLANCES.

Mr. W. E. Hart read a paper by Mrs. Hart on the above subject, dwelling particularly on the similarity in appearance borne by creatures of one species to those of another which enjoy immunity from attack by reason of some peculiar quality not possessed by their imitators. Mr. Hart illustrated Mrs. Hart's paper with examples taken from the Society's collection of butterflies, and demonstrated with much clearness this curious result of evolution which exists more particularly in the insect world.

A PANTHER EATING A PANTHER.

The next paper was by Mr. E. L. Barton, containing an account of an incident which occurred in Ceylon some years ago, when a female panther was eaten by another (presumably a male), after it had been wounded by a bullet, while they were apparently engaged in fighting. The question which remained to be settled was, whether the struggle which was observed was a fight between two hungry animals of the same species with the ultimate intention of the victor making a meal off the vanquished, or whether it was only a lover's quarrel which, ending in death, had furnished the male with food.

THE MIGRATIONS OF BIRDS.

The Honorary Secretary read a paper by Mr. E. H. Aitken, containing an important suggestion that the Ornithological Committee of the Society should invite the co-operation of members in different parts of the country, in order that the migrations of various birds from one part of India to another, might be observed and recorded. Several instances were given, such as the common green bee-eater (*Merops virdis*), which disappears from Bombay about the beginning of April, and does not return until the end of the rains. It is not at present known where it goes to.

It was resolved that the suggestion made by Mr. Aitken was a valuable one, and should, if possible, be acted upon.

Surgeon General Cates then proposed a vote of thanks to the lady and gentlemen who had written the papers, all of which should, it was resolved, be published in the Society's Journal.

The meeting then ended.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Telang presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:—

RE AHMED HAJEE METHA CASSUM AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, for Essac Cassum, moved for an adjournment of the hearing of the rule *nisi* granted on a previous occasion, and of the examination of Essac or a period of six weeks. The solicitors for the Official Assignee, having consented, the postponement was granted.

RE HAJEE SULLEMAN ABDUL RAHMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, remarking that the Official Assignee had written to demand the handing over to him of the account books which had been attached in virtue of a decree of the small causes court. In answer to the court counsel stated that the insolvent, although he was not in jail, had a writ of arrest out against him, and consequently he was not able to put in an appearance. An interim order for two weeks, with leave to amend the schedule, was granted.

RE ESSOOF ALI SUMSUDIN.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanjee, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE ROWJEE PRABHAKUR NINAL.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing for the evidence of certain witnesses who were coming down to Bombay from Rutnagiri. Mr. Dhairyavan, for a creditor, consented to a postponement, which was granted till the 30th September next.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE.

The insolvent, who keeps a confectionary shop in Apollo Street, applied in person for an interim order, which was granted.

THE JHANSI DACOITS.

ON the 18th instant, says a Jhansi correspondent, an affray took place near the village of Pandra, on the south-west border of the Jhansi district, between the Oorcha troops and a gang of dacoits, in which two of the former and one of the latter were killed, and one dacoit was taken prisoner. Full details are not yet to hand, but it is thought that they were members of the same gang that shot the constable last week in the Sakral forest, and that in crossing the border to escape pursuit they came into collision with the Oorcha troops, who were looking out for them.

A few days ago the railway police made a clever capture at the Jhansi station of three notorious dacoits, Durag Singh, Radho Singh and Ram Pershad, who were passing through *en route* to Harpalpur. Warrants of arrest had been issued against them by the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, and they were reported by the Thaggi and Dacoity Department to be desperate characters, and were armed. They had to change at Jhansi, and were sitting on the platform waiting for their train, when the police inspector and one constable got into conversation with them, and commenced admiring their weapons, one of which was an express rifle. On pretence of examining them, they managed to get them into their possession; whereupon several constables in plain clothes, who were standing by in readiness, threw themselves upon the dacoits and overpowered them. They were sent on to Nowgong for trial next day.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR HENRY MORLAND.

SIR HENRY MORLAND was buried yesterday morning in Sewree Cemetery with appropriate honours, his coffin being carried to the grave by eight lascars in the Indian Marine service to the strains of the "Dead March in Saul" played by the band of the Marine Battalion, and headed by a detachment of three hundred rank and file of the Marine Battalion, who, after the body had been lowered into the vault, fired three volleys over the grave. The hour fixed for the cortége leaving the residence of the late Sir Henry Morland in Rampart Row was 6-30 a. m., and by that time the street was filled with the carriages of mourners to follow the hearse which bore the coffin of their departed friend to the grave; but even a greater number afterwards joined the procession *en route* or at the cemetery. About a quarter to seven, the coffin was carried downstairs by a party chiefly composed of members of the Pilot service, including Messrs. G. Thorburn, F. S. Piper, W. Laythorpe, W. Humphrey, J. R. Dean, J. Smith, J. W. Seager, W. B. Green, and Peters, and placed in the hearse, after which the cortége moved off. The carriages followed the hearse in single file, being put into line by Superintendent McDermott, assisted by several European members of the police force, as they passed along Hornby Road. Even then the procession was a very long one, extending from the corner of Rampart Row, far past the Queen's statue; and early as was the hour, a large crowd of people turned out to see the procession go past. The carriages were driven at a brisk pace till the New Sewree Road was reached, when a halt was made opposite the Indo-China Mills of Mr. S. D. Sassoon. There were found, drawn up in lines on each side of the road, the firing party under the command of Captain Montgomery, the regimental band, and the carrying party of lascars in charge of Mr. Hooper, of H. M.'s I. M. S. Dalhousie. The coffin, covered by the Union Jack as a pall and bearing many beautiful wreaths, in the centre of which were placed the cocked hat and sword of the departed Port Officer, was then taken from the hearse and put on the shoulders of eight lascars. The firing party moved on with reversed arms, the band playing the "Dead March in Saul;" the lascars bearing the coffin followed, and the procession of mourners brought up the rear on foot. The weather had been dull and threatening before this; but now the sun broke through the clouds, and the morning remained fine throughout. On reaching the entrance to the cemetery, the soldiers were divided into two lines, between which the funeral procession passed. At the gate the band stopped playing, and the Rev. W. E. Scott, Acting Archdeacon headed the coffin, reading the service for the dead. The Morland family vault, wherein lie buried Sir Henry's first wife, and his first child, who died in infancy, occupies a pretty shaded spot near the central walk of the English portion of the cemetery, and thither the coffin was conveyed.

The funeral procession included:—Mr. J. Adams, brother-in-law of Sir Henry Morland; the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, the Hon Mr. Basil Lang, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, for the Political Secretary, Brigadier-General Budgen, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Colonel W. H. Wilson, Commissioner of Police; Captain Francis, 5th B. L. I; Captain Beale, 5th Bombay L. I; Lieut. Chitty, 5th B. L. I; Lieut. Dickson, 5th B. L. I.; Lieut. Bell, 14th Bombay Infantry; Lieut. Shewell, 23rd B. I.; Surgeon Hojel; Major MacMahon; Major Ryan; Colonel Pearse, R. A.; Lieutenant Wells-Cole, Yorkshire Light Infantry; Captain Montgomery, Marine Battalion; Lieut. Chatterton, Marine Battalion; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; Captain C. D. Wise, Sergeant Atkinson, Brigade-Surgeon E. H. R. Langley; Dr. Willis; Surgeon-Major Waters; Dr. T. S. Weir, Dr Sidney Smith, Dr. Edward Underwood, Dr. C. H. Underwood, the Rev T. H. Greig, the Rev. Charles Gilder, the Rev. E. S. Hall; Messrs. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner, John Marshall, E. B. Carroll, J. R. Duxbury, R. S. Campbell, T. M. Filgate, T. D. Little, W. Lang, H. Gill, George Cotton, Arthur Leslie, Rivett-Carnac, C. P. Cooper, W. R. Hamilton, H. C. Burder, H. W. Buckland, V. B. F. Bayley, R. S. Brown, F. W. Stevens, H. W. Barrow, Rienzi Walton, J. W. Smith, Montagu C. Turner, R. P. Brunton, S. Tomlinson, J. Leask, D. Bennett, I. M. Shields, W. M. Hollands, A. Breul, E. Ferrers Nicholson, J. Westall, J. Griffiths, R. Valentine Reid, Grattan Geary, S. D. Sassoon, E. J. Smith, A. J. Faulding, F. Burdett, J. W. Seager, James Moir, Charles Anderson, F. W. English, J. Thomas, and A. E. Mackenzie; Captain Jones, Acting Port Officer; Captain A. Campbell, Acting Director of the Indian Marine; Mr. T. Thorburn, Acting Assistant Port Officer; Captain Creagh, Captain Edwards, Captain Shopland, M. F. Bozzoni, Captain J. B. Mackay, Assistant Conservator to the Port; Captain Macaulay, Captain A. C. Clark, Captain White, Messrs. J. F. Walke, D. Jolly, W. W. Squire, P. G. Messent, J. Smith, F. S. Piper, J. R. Deane, S. F. Melling, and T. Canavan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Humphrey; Mr. and Mrs. W. Laythorpe, Messrs. Andrew Uridge, D. J. Harvie, G. Mackrow, F. Place, J. Hand, T. R. Dean, A. J. Penny, Angus Brown, and N. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts and Miss Russell; Messrs. A. Seabrooke, W. B. Green, C. Lauder, J. Bowack, W. Pearson, L. B. Michael, J. Higgins, Hooper, Baugh, Taylor, H. Elcock, R. Malcolm, F. S. Lamb, F. F. Pickard, Dobbin, Carey, Jones, G. H. Sharvell, Foord, Rowand, Windham, Vines, Tucker, Nutter, Waters, Balfour, J. T. Lewis, A. Baird, R. D. Hughes, K. R. Kama, D. R. Chichgur, J. E. Davar, Cowasjee Dinsha Adenwalla, Dorabjee Dinsha Adenwalla, Kaikobad Cowasjee Adenwalla, C. D. Furdoonjee, Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Jamshedjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, A. F. Solon, D. J. Mistri, C. J. Khambatta, J. R. Khan Saheb, and S. E. Dubash; Drs. B. S. Shroff, H. L. Batliwalla, and Cowasjee Hormusjee; Messrs. N. J. Guzdar, N. N. Guzdar, C. M. Mehta, E. S. Cooper, M. M. Mody, N. B. Dantra, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, F. R. Surveyor, M. R. Surveyor, K. N. Kabrajee, Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, Ardeshir Framjee Moos, S. N. Cooper, B. P. Dolli-Mehrjee, R. C. Jaboolee, N. R. Ranina, P. N. Wadia, Damodar Nathoobhai, Shaik Noor Cassim, Goolam Hoosein Yacoobbhai, Mirally Somjee, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed, Hajee Kurmali, H Bogs, and numerous others.

On arrival at the side of the grave, the pall was removed, discovering a handsome polished teakwood coffin studded with brass nails and mounted with chaste ornaments of brass and bearing a brass-plate with the inscription

CAPTAIN SIR HENRY MORLAND KNIGHT H. M. I. M.,
DIED 28TH JULY 1891,
AGED 54 YEARS.

As the Acting Archdeacon continued reading the burial service, the wreaths were replaced on the coffin, many more being added by gentlemen who had joined the funeral at the cemetery, till it was literally covered with flowers. Amongst those who sent wreaths were the Hon. Mr. J. L. Mackay, chairman of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. A. Breul, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Griffiths, Dr. Underwood, Mrs. and Miss Thorburn, Miss L. Russell, Mr. Dhunjibhai Bahmonji, and Mrs. Piper. The wreath sent by the latter lady is worthy of notice from its novelty. It was artistically put together with white artificial and real lilies, pansies of black velvet, and draped with broad black and white ribbons. It was evident that many who had served under the deceased Port Officer were deeply affected at his death, showing how much he had been esteemed and respected by his staff. At the words "We therefore commit his body to the grave, earth to earth, dust to dust," the coffin was lowered into the vault, and the band played once more "The Dead March in Saul." Three volleys, between which a few bars of the "Dead March" were played, were then fired, and the sad and impressive ceremony was at an end; many, before leaving, coming forward and taking a last look into the grave upon the wreath-hidden coffin.

The Standing Committee of the Corporation met yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Offices, but adjourned without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of their late chairman, Captain Sir Henry Morland.

Mr. E. B. Carroll, who was asked to preside, moved the following resolution: "That in recording the death of Captain Sir Henry Morland, their late chairman, the Standing Committee desire to express their very deep regret at the loss of a colleague whose services were of so much value to the municipal institutions of Bombay. His long and intimate connection with the Corporation, the distinguished post which he had held therein, his wide knowledge of the civic administration and requirements of Bombay, the warm interest displayed by him in matters generally affecting the welfare and progress of the City, no less than his great popularity, place him in the foremost rank of Bombay's eminent citizens; that as a mark of respect for his memory the Committee do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Lady Morland with an expression of the Committee's sincere sympathy with herself and children in their heavy affliction." Mr. Carroll said that he thought, under the sad circumstances connected with the death of Sir Henry Morland, which involved a great loss to that Corporation and the Standing Committee of one of the foremost men connected with the civic body of Bombay, they could do no less than adjourn that meeting till some other occasion as a mark of respect to his memory. To that resolution he did not think it necessary for him to add much. It referred, though briefly, to most of the most important points in Sir Henry Morland's career and his work in the Corporation. He was essentially a strong, clear-headed man, and he made those faculties felt in everything he had done in that Committee and in the Corporation. For himself, personally, he had learned with deep regret that Sir Henry Morland was no more. He felt sure Sir Henry's loss would be greatly felt by every member of that Committee and the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee who seconded the resolution, said he was sure it would be unanimously adopted by his colleagues. He had known Sir Henry Morland ever since he had been connected with the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and he felt certain that every member of the Corporation and Standing Committee had lost a valued colleague, who had at all times rendered valuable service to both bodies, and whose matured experience of the world was of great value in the deliberations of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. All of them were aware that he was appointed president of the Corporation twice. He was elected one year, and the following year, which was the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's glorious reign, he was re-elected, and it was his indomitable energy which made his administration of municipal matters so successful. There was one thing that he ought to mention specially, and that was that Sir Henry Morland was the first president who had striven to bring about unanimity between members of the Corporation by an exchange of views in social gatherings. He thought it unfortunate that that should not have been taken up by other presidents of the Corporation. He alluded to those gatherings of Sir Henry Morland's because they had been a means of bringing together the different communities of Bombay for the interchange of views on municipal and other matters, and that, he thought, had been one of the secrets by which Sir Henry Morland's successful administration was attained. He thought that was an example worthy of imitation by other gentlemen who occupied the chair, as Sir Henry Morland had done, because he was of opinion that it did a great deal of good among the members themselves as well as being in the interests of the municipal government.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik said he should be wanting in his duty as a member of the Standing Committee did he not on that occasion offer his tribute of respect to the memory of their worthy chairman who had just departed this life. It seemed to him that Sir Henry Morland, both as a member of the Municipal Corporation and of the Standing Committee, had left his mark upon the history of the City of Bombay. One remarkable trait in his character was his genial, sympathetic nature. There was in him that one touch of nature which made the whole Indian world in Bombay kin. He had known Sir Henry Morland as an Englishman who had tried his best to bring Europeans and Indians together in happy, social intercourse. He might also say that in the discussion of municipal matters Sir Henry showed his English character in its best and most favourable light. One significant feature in his character was his stern independence. He formed his opinions on municipal subjects by his own study of the papers themselves and by his own observations, and he was guided by nothing else than arose out of the subject-matter itself. In that way Sir Henry Morland's character was one much worthy of imitation. In him they had lost a most valuable member and colleague, a most worthy citizen of Bombay, and it would be many years before they would be able to fill his place. He only expressed the view of all who had known their late chairman when he said the whole city mourned his loss. (Hear, hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram also wished to add his humble testimony towards Sir Henry Morland's worth as a citizen. He had had the privilege of having very friendly relations with him for a number of years, but apart from that, they who knew him in a public as well as a private capacity mourned his death as a great public loss which was simply irreparable.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee said he felt much gratified by the observations which had fallen from the previous speakers as to Sir Henry's great independence in the discussion of municipal affairs. To that he would only add one illustration, namely, the position Sir Henry occupied in the passing of the present Municipal Act. Sir Henry Morland was president of the Corporation at the time, and they all knew the great interest he had evinced in giving to the city of Bombay a reformed Municipal Act with extended franchise and with more liberal scope of local self-government. The debates on the Municipal Act as drafted were long and tedious and the meetings were many. They knew how Sir Henry Morland had attended those meetings both of the Corporation and of the Committee of which he was a member, and how he had assisted Major Selby in those memorable discussions which would form an important record in the history of municipal debates in Bombay. To these testimonies to Sir Henry Morland he wished to add but one word or regret on what appeared to him would be the great loss the people of Bombay would suffer from the enforced retirement of that widowed lady to whom it was proposed to communicate their heartfelt sympathies and sincere condolence in her sad bereavement. In one sense it might be considered that a meeting of business men was not a place to make any mention of the social qualities and worth of the wife of their esteemed chairman, whose death they all so deeply mourned; but in another sense, in the sense of that being a body of representative citizens echoing the views and wishes of the communities at large, he hoped he might be permitted to add in public, not only on behalf of the Committee but the citizens of Bombay, the sincere regard for the many services which Lady Morland had so long rendered to the cause of charity in Bombay (hear, hear) by means of the rich and rare gift which she possessed, and which she was always ready and willing to use in the interest of charity. It was many years since Bombay society had learned to admire and appreciate the unselfishness and philanthrophy with which Lady Morland had dedicated her brilliant talents and rare attainments to the shrine of that excellent virtue, charity. Without any exaggeration he could say there was no object of public charity in Bombay to which Lady Morland had not largely contributed by lending the aid of her voice, and a great many of their public institutions, asylums, schools, orphanages and hospitals were greatly indebted to her for her noble exertions in their behalf on all occasions.

The Municipal Commissioner said he should not like the meeting to take place without adding on his own behalf a word of sympathy with the sentiments expressed at that board that afternoon. Sir Henry Morland had been chairman of the Standing Committee ever since he had been Commissioner, and no one was so well aware as he of the high and conscientious estimate Sir Henry Morland had of the importance of the position he held as chairman. How assiduously he mastered all the details of business that came before the Committee the Secretary and he (Mr. Acworth) were well aware. It was no exaggeration to say, as Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram had remarked, that the loss of Sir Henry Morland was a public one, and his removal from their midst was undoubtedly a deduction from the power of that Corporation and Standing Committee in dealing with public affairs, apart altogether from the loss they had sustained of a personal friend. (Hear, hear).

The Committee then adjourned till to-day, at 3-15 p. m.

It may here be added that during yesterday Lady Morland received numerous telegrams and letters of condolence from friends up-country who had been unable to attend the funeral.

APPARENTLY encouraged by the success of the Imperial yacht Polar Star, the Russian Government is, says a St. Petersburgh correspondent, making preparations for shipbuilding on a large scale. Three new building docks are being constructed at St. Petersburg, and when these are completed there will be provision for building eight men-of-war at the same time.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MESSRS. GREAVES, COTTON and Co., the secretaries, managers, and agents of six of the most satisfactorily worked mills in Bombay, called their shareholders yesterday afternoon to receive the directors' reports and audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June last. The satisfactory feature of the proceedings of the meetings was that the shareholders of each of the six mills were asked to sanction the declaration of a dividend, which, of course, they did with pleasure. We subjoin the proceedings of each meeting:—

EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The fourteenth annual meeting of shareholders was held at 2-30 p. m. yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. G. Cotton. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit their report and accounts made up to June 30th, 1891. The statement of profit and loss shows that the Company's earnings during the past year amount to Rs. 4,14,555-3, which they recommend should be applied as under:—To balance due to depreciation fund for 1889-90, Rs. 83,984; to depreciation fund for 1890-91, Rs. 131,834; to dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year, Rs. 124,813-10-9; to reserve fund, Rs. 73,923-8-3; total Rs. 4,14,555-3. It will be observed that your directors have out of the profits this year not only set aside the usual depreciation for the year, but have set aside to depreciation account the further sum of Rs. 83,984. This represents the difference between what was put to depreciation account in 1889-90, and the usual amount set aside for that purpose. It will be remembered that in 1889-90 the usual amount was not carried to depreciation account. Your Directors have accepted Rs. 3,00,000 on loan for four years secured by mortgage on the old mill. The financial position of the Company, which now has two mills containing 66,098 spindles, is as under:—Capital expenditure, Rs. 27,06,012-10-4; capital paid up, Rs. 13,95,975; reserve and depreciation funds, Rs. 7,74,109-11-5; to be added to reserve fund this year, Rs. 73,923-8-3; mortgage for 4 years, Rs. 3,00,000; total Rs. 25,44,008-3-8; balance, Rs. 1,62,004-6-8. From the above it will be seen that, with the exception of some Rs. 1,62,004, all the short-period loans are for working capital only. The Company's premises, including cotton and yarn therein, are insured for Rs. 23,29,500, and the cotton stored in godown at Colaba is fully insured. Mr. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Honegger retire by rotation in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per fully paid-up share was declared payable for the year ended 30th June 1891; and Rs. 25 per share on 2,122¼ old shares and Rs. 12-8 on 781¼ new shares not fully paid up, in addition to the *ad interim* dividend declared payable on 21st January 1891, were made payable on and after the 3rd prox. to registered shareholders. A sum of Rs. 73,923-8-3 was placed to credit of reserve fund account for the year ended 30th June 1891. The appointment of Mr. E. Honegger as a director to act in place of Mr. E. Spinner, who left Bombay for a short period, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Inverarity and Honegger, who retired from the board, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The tenth annual meeting of shareholders was held at 2-50 p.m., Mr. George Cotton presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors now beg to submit their report and the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1891. The earnings for the past year amount to Rs. 1,36,826-6-5, which your Directors recommend should be applied as follows:—To depreciation account, Rs. 38,724; to dividend of Rs. 20 per share for the year, Rs. 70,000; to reserve fund, Rs. 28,102-6-5; total Rs. 1,36,826-6-5. The Company's financial position will be fully understood from the following figures:—Capital expenditure, Rs. 7,79,612-4-6; paid-up capital, Rs. 3,50,000; reserve and depreciation funds, Rs. 5,31,645-13-5; to be added to reserve fund this year, Rs. 28,102-6-5; total Rs. 9,09,748-3-10—leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,30,135-15-4 over capital expenditure, which is amply sufficient for the working capital required by the company. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, waste and yarn, are insured for Rs. 6,99,500. Mr E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the board during his absence. The directors also invited Mr. N. C. Macleod to join the board; and you will be requested to confirm these appointments. Mr. Gilbert retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share was declared for the year ended 30th June last; and Rs. 12-8, making Rs. 20 with the *ad interim* dividend declared on the 21st January last, were made payable on and after the 3rd prox. A sum of Rs. 28,102-6-5 was placed to the credit of reserve fund account. The appointments of Mr. N. C Macleod as an additional director, and of Mr. E. Honegger to act in place of Mr. Mr. E. Spinner, who left Bombay for a short period, as a director, were approved and confirmed. Mr. R. Gilbert, who retired, was re-elected as director. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

Under the presidency of Mr. G. Cotton, the shareholders of this company held their tenth annual meeting at 3-10 p.m. The directors' report submitted to the meeting was as follows:—

Your Directors now beg to submit the accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891. From the statement of profit and loss, it will be seen that the Company's earnings for the year amount to Rs. 1,46,546-2-1, which your Directors recommend should be applied as follows:—Due to depreciation account for 1889-90, Rs. 37,994; depreciation account for 1890-91, Rs. 64,087; *ad interim* dividend for the half-year ended December 31st, 1890, at five per cent. per annum, Rs. 17,000; dividend for the half-year ended June 30th, 1891, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, Rs. 23,800; reserve fund, Rs. 8,665-2-1; total Rs. 1,46,546-2-1. It will be observed that your Directors have out of the profits this year, not only set aside the usual depreciation for the year, but have set aside to depreciation account the further sum of Rs. 37,994. This represents the difference between what was put to depreciation account in 1889-90 and the usual amount set aside for that purpose. It will be remembered that in 1889-90 the usual amount was not carried to depreciation account. The present financial position of the Company is as under:—Capital expenditure, Rs. 12,82,754-7; paid-up capital, Rs. 6,80,000; depreciation and reserve funds, Rs. 2,09,175-1-9; to be added to reserve fund this year, Rs. 3,665-2 1; mortgage, Rs. 5,00,000; total Rs. 13,92,840-3 10; leaving Rs. 1,10,065-12-10 available towards payment of the mortgage, which has still two years to run. Should the Company have a fair run of success during the next two years, it is needless to point out that it would be unnecessary to again give a first charge on the Company's property. The mill buildings, machinery, cotton and yarn on the premises, are insured for Rs. 11,90,000, and the stock of cotton at Colaba is fully covered against the risk of fire. Mr. Naoroji Manekji Parwez resigned his seat on the board on proceeding to Europe, and Mr. Chalk rejoined on having returned to Bombay. Mr. Byramjee M. Servai retires from the board in accordance with clause 89 of the Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared for the year ended 30th June last; and Rs. 17-8, making Rs. 30 per share with the *ad interim* dividend declared on 21st January last, were made payable on and after the 3rd prox. A sum of Rs. 3,665-2-1 was placed to the credit of the reserve fund account. Mr. Byramjee N. Servai, who retired, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

Mr. G. Cotton also presided at the ninth annual meeting of shareholders of this company, which was held at 3-30 p.m. The report of the directors was as follows:—

Your directors now beg to submit their report and the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1891. The year's earnings amount to Rs. 2,03,874, and your directors propose that this amount should be apportioned as under:—Due to depreciation fund for 1889-90, Rs. 43,572; depreciation for 1891, Rs. 59,899; dividend for the year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 66,000; reserve fund, Rs. 34,403; total Rs. 2,03,874. It will be observed that your Directors have out of the profits this year not only set aside the usual depreciation for the year, but have set aside to depreciation account the further sum of Rs. 43,572. This represents the difference between what was put to depreciation account in 1889-90 and the usual amount set aside for the purpose. It will be remembered that in 1889-90, the usual amount was not carried to depreciation account. The Company is now clear of capital debt, its financial position being as under:—Capital expenditure, Rs. 11,99,407-2-7; paid-up capital, Rs 6,60,000; reserve and depreciation fund, Rs. 5,57,293-12-10; reserve to be added this year, Rs.34,403; total Rs. 12,51,696-12-10; showing a balance of Rs. 52,289-10-3 towards the working capital required by the company. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton, and yarn at mill are insured for Rs. 11,90,500; and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Gilbert and Honegger retire under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared for the year ended 30th June last; and Rs. 25, making Rs. 50 with the *ad interim* dividend declared on the 21st January last, was made payable on and after the 3rd prox. A sum of Rs. 34,403 was placed to the credit of the reserve fund account. The appointment of Mr. E. Honegger as a director in place of Mr. E. Spinner, who had left Bombay for a short period, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Gilbert and Honegger, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

The eighth annual meeting of shareholders of this company was held at 3-50 p.m., Mr. George Cotton presiding. The directors submitted the following report:—

Your directors now beg to submit their report and the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1891. You will see from the statement of profit and loss that the earnings of the company for the year amount to Rs. 2,41,768-0-9, which your directors propose should be appropriated as follows:—To depreciation account for the year, Rs. 63,748; to dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year, Rs. 62,087-8; to reserve fund, Rs. 1,15,932-8-9; total Rs. 2,41,768-0-9." The balance of the mortgage having been paid off the company's property is now clear. Financially the company's position is as under:—Capital expenditure, Rs. 12,79,314-8-8; paid-up capital, Rs. 6,21,000; reserve and depreciation funds, Rs. 5,03,469-3-10; to be added to reserve fund this year Rs. 1,15,932-8-9; total Rs. 12,40,401-12-7; leaving a capital debt of Rs. 38,912-12-1. The mill buildings, machinery, stock of cotton and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 11,23,000, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully covered against fire. Mr. E. Spinner having proceeded to Europe, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the board during his absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Honegger retire from the board in accordance with clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per fully paid-up share was declared for the year ended 30th June last; and Rs. 25 per share on 840 old shares and Rs. 12-8 per share on 804 new shares not fully paid up, in addition to the *ad interim* dividend already declared, were made payable on and after the 3rd prox. A sum of Rs. 1,15,932-8-9 was placed to the credit of the reserve fund account. The appointment of Mr. E. Honegger as a director in place of Mr. E. Spinner, who had left Bombay for a short period, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Inverarity and Honegger, who retired, were re-elected directors of the company. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were elected auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum.

HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was the last of those held yesterday, Mr. G. Cotton presiding. The directors' report which was submitted to the meeting was as follows:—

Your directors beg to submit the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1891. It will be seen that the earnings of the company during the year amount to Rs. 3,08,061-2-3, and your directors suggest that it should be apportioned as under:—Due to depreciation fund for last year, Rs. 11,913; depreciation fund this year, Rs. 88,559; dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the year, Rs. 74,625; and reserve fund, Rs. 1,32,964-2-3; total Rs. 3,08,061-2-3. It will be observed that your directors have out of the profits this year not only set aside the usual depreciation for the year, but have set aside to depreciation account the further sum of Rs, 11,913. This represents the difference between what was put to depreciation account in 1889-90, and the usual amount set aside for that purpose. It will be remembered that in 1889-90 the usual amount was not carried to depreciation account. The sterling mortgage of £47,500 has been paid off, and 600 mortgage debentures issued of Rs. 1,000 each, 100 debentures to be paid off yearly, the first payment to be made on 2nd June 1892, and the last on June 2nd, 1897. The position of the company financially will be best understood from the following figures:—Capital expenditure, Rs. 17,92,739-12-6; paid-up capital, Rs. 7,46,250; depreciation and reserve funds, Rs.3,88,545-13-3; to be added to reserve fund this year, Rs. 1,32,964-2-3; 600 debentures of Rs. 1,000 each, Rs. 6,00,000; total Rs. 18,67,759-15-6, leaving Rs. 75,020-3 towards the first payment of Rs. 1,00,000 of debentures due June 2nd, 1892. In their last report your directors expressed the hope that in paying off the sterling loan there would be a considerable gain in exchange, but the unfortunate death of Mr. John Bullough not only delayed the negotiations, but rendered the date at which they could be concluded so uncertain as to preclude forward purchase of exchange. It became therefore necessary to buy exchange after the date of settlement was determined, and so converted what might have been a gain into the loss of Rs. 6,413-10-8. The mill buildings, machinery, and stock of cotton and yarn at the mill are insured for Rs. 15,00,000; and the stock of cotton in godown at Colaba is also fully covered against fire. Messrs. Spinner and Moore having proceeded to Europe, Mr. E. Honegger was invited to join the board during Mr. Spinner's absence, and you will be requested to confirm his appointment. Messrs. Inverarity and Honegger retire from the board under clause 88 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared payable for the year ended 30th June last; and Rs. 25 per share, making Rs. 50 with the *ad interim* dividend already declared, were made payable on and after the 3rd prox. A sum of Rs. 1,32,964-2-3 was placed to the credit of the reserve fund account. The appointment of Mr. E. Honegger as a director in place of Mr. E. Spinner, who had left Bombay for a short period, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Inverarity and Honegger, who retired, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Lidbetter and Co. were appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per annum. The proceedings of the meetings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE NEW APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

At an extraordinary general meeting of the company held yesterday afternoon in the press building, Colaba, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy in the chair, the following resolutions passed at the last extraordinary general meeting were confirmed:—

(I.) "That, owing to the keen competition among cotton press companies in Bombay, and the consequent reduction in pressing rates, the profits of the company have been reduced to such a great extent that the company has declared no dividends since the year 1887, and that as it is extremely doubtful whether the company is likely to derive a larger share of the pressing business, even if new machinery were ordered out from Europe, it is not considered advisable to continue the business of the company, and it is resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily." (II.) "That Messrs. Hassumbhoy Someji and Meherali Deoraj be and are hereby appointed liquidators of the company, and that the remuneration of each liquidator be Rs. 200 for the whole liquidation." (III.) "That the liquidators be and are hereby empowered to do all acts authorised, and to exercise all the powers given to liquidators by sections 177, 201, 202 and 204 of the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

The ninth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 28, Meadow Street, Mr. A. Bruel occupying the chair. The following report of the directors of the company was sub-mitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June last, and which they ask you to pass. The cotton crop in the Khangaum district has been a fairly good one, and the result of our working season, as shown by the accounts attached, is a net profit of Rs. 16,475-14-6. Out of this your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 63 per share, being 14 per cent. per annum on the capital, to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, absorbing Rs. 15,120, and to place the balance of Rs. 1,355-14-6 to reserve and renewal account, which will then after deducting Rs. 5,436-3-2, cost of a new 24 by 6¼ feet double flue boiler, show a credit balance of Rs. 22,193-6-11. Repairs and improvements found necessary during the season have all been paid out of revenue, and the machinery, presses and buildings are all in first class order. The vacancies occurred on the board of directors by Mr. Glade and Mr. J. Janni's departure to Europe, and Mr. H. Will's resignation have been filled up by Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, Mr. J. Tintner and Mr. A. Breul, and as an additional director Mr. Shapoorjee S. Narielwalla has joined the board, and which you will be asked to confirm. Messrs. E. W. Campbell and A. Breul retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 1891 was adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 63 per share, free of income-tax, being of 14 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared and made payable on and after 3rd August. The appointments of Messrs. G.K. Heinrichs, J. Tintner and A. Breul as directors in place of Messrs. D. H. Glade and J. Janni, who have gone to Europe, and Mr. H. Nill, who has resigned, were approved and confirmed. The appointment of Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Narielwalla as an additional director was approved and confirmed. The two directors, Messrs. E. W. Campbell and A. Breul, who retired by rotation, were reselected directors of the company. It was resolved to give a bonus of Rs. 500 to the clerks of the Khangaum establishment. Mr. Furdoonjee Cursetjee was appointed an auditor for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 100 per annum. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE RIVAL ORIENTAL CONGRESSES.

ON the 4th July Dr. Leitner wrote to the *Athenæum* a letter in which he stated:—"The Congress of 1891 cannot be postponed,—(1) because it is desired by nearly five hundred members in thirty countries; (2) because ninety papers can already be counted on for it, far exceeding in number, extent, and original value the papers read at any of the previous Congresses; (3) because delegates from distant countries are on their way, and some of them have already arrived. We are bound to, and ready for, the Congress of 1891. No amalgamation with the 1892 committee is possible, except for 1891, and on the basis of the maintenance in their integrity of the statutes of our foundation in 1873." To this letter the *Athenæum* appended a note to the effect that the secretary of the French Asiatic Society writes saying that no delegate has been appointed by the Society to represent it at the Oriental Congress of 1891.

Dr. Leitner has since written as follows to the *Athenæum*:—

"In reply to your note on my letter in your last issue, I beg to state that the French Asiatic Society in March last elected a delegate to the Oriental Congress of 1891, if it were held, as will undoubtedly be the case. I shall soon know whether and how this election has been annulled. In the meanwhile, Professor H. Deranbourg writes:—'En tout cas, je ne me rallierai jamais aux menées de vos concurrents. S'ils ont pu inserire mon père sur leur listes, c'est par suite d'un erreur de l'un de ses sécrétaires qui a repondu *yes* lorsqu'il avait reçu l'ordre de biffer le *yes* et de maintenir le *no*.' Among these 'menées' may be mentioned the following assertions that the Congress of 1891 had been postponed to 1892; that subscriptions paid for 1891 may be legitimately transferred to 1892; that the committee for 1892 is the same as that for 1891; that the founders had authorized the committee for 1892. All this is false. The only statutory Congress is that of 1891, and it will be held in spite of the 'menées' to which I have referred.—G. W. LEITNER."

The following letter has been circulated amongst the Supporters of the 1891 Congress:—The Statutory Ninth International Congress of Orientalists to be held in London from the 1st to the 10th Sept. 1891, on the basis of the original principles laid down in 1873. Woking, 4th July 1891.

Dear Sir,—It is quite clear now that the Congress of 1892 threatens our Republic of Oriental letters as founded in 1873. It now openly derives its authority from the Committee of Christiania, against the encroachments of which you have protested by signing the Declaration, dated Paris, 10th October 1889. The avowed originator of these encroachments, and therefore of the schism that has taken place among Orientalists, Prof. A Weber has just published a pamphlet in favor of Prof. Max Muller, whose appointment as President is in itself a defiance of our Statutes, because he is not a native of the country in which the Congress is to be held. Whilst the signatories of the Paris Declaration and for the Congress of 1891 are pledged to the maintenance of the Statutes in their integrity, Prof. A Weber actually proposes that 15 Statutes out of 20 be struck out. The pamphlet is also filled with ungenerous abuse of Orientals, especially of Mahomedans, and with misstatements regarding our proceedings. The provision made in 1873 for reviving the rights of the Founders, whenever the good of the Congress requires it, as is now the case, he simply ignores. His proposed changes would utterly destroy our open, progressive and practically useful Congress and convert it into a triennial or quinquennial gathering of a few specialists wedded to certain theories. We, therefore, call on all the Governments and public bodies interested in the study of the relations with Orientals and the importance of Oriental languages in Education and Commerce, as also on all those who wish Oriental studies to be brought up to date, to rally round our Congress of 1891. No Signatory of our Declaration can honorably withdraw from it, and those who have, under various misrepresentations of the true facts been misled into joining the projected Congress for 1892, will, we are sure, return to us, now that the Congress in question is obviously hostile to the continuance of our original constitution.

On behalf of the Executive Committee,
LEPEL GRIFFIN } VICE-PRESIDENTS.
W. H. BELLEW }
G. W. LEITNER, V.P. and Organizing Secretary.

THE JUTE CROP OF BENGAL.

THE following report on the prospects of the Jute crop has been received from the local Government:—

"The principal factors which affect the area sown under jute in any particular year are the highness or lowness of the price of jute in itself, and as compared with the prices of other staples during the preceding year, and the climatic conditions before and at the time of sowing.

"A rise in the price of jute, if not accompanied by a general rise in prices of other staples in the jute-growing districts, would obviously tend to stimulate the extension of cultivation of jute; while a fall in the price of this particular product, without a corresponding fall in the prices of other staples, would have the opposite effect. During last year there was a great falling off in the price of jute as compared with the previous year; while the price of rice, its chief rival in the jute-growing districts, was nearly the same as in the previous year. The effect is generally reported to be a contraction of the area sown in the present season under jute.

"Climatic conditions.—The climatic conditions most favourable to the cultivation of the plant are when light and frequent showers fall before and at the time of sowing, which extends from the middle of March to the first week in June, commencing earlier in the northern and eastern districts and later in the central districts of Bengal. Last year the rainfall during these months was sufficient and well distributed in almost all the jute-growing districts, and this fact, combined with the high prices of jute prevailing in the previous year, caused an increase in the area sown. The present season has not been so favourable. After the heavy rain which fell about the middle of March last, there was practically no rain in Bengal until the end of the third week in April. The want of rain at this time, is reported to have caused a contraction of the area sown in Julpaiguri and Purneah. From the 21st of April to the second week in June the rainfall was, on the contrary, abnormally heavy throughout the jute-growing area, with the exception of the districts of Hooghly and Khulna. This excessive rain is reported to have impeded the sowing and curtailed the area under jute in the 24-Pergunnahs, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Furreedpore, Dacca and Tipperah; and is likely to have reduced the area also in Nuddea, Jessore, Rungpore, Pubna and Mymensingh.

Outturn per acre.—After the plants have struck root and until harvest time, moderately heavy showers, followed by sunshine, are needed for the full development of the plant. Frequent intervals of fine weather in June are necessary to enable cultivators to carry on weeding operations. In the present season the excessive and constant rainfall in May and the early part of June not only impeded the sowing, but also interfered with the germination and growth of the crop at the beginning, and afterwards hindered the weeding operations in all the districts of Northern and Eastern Bengal and the 24-Pergunnahs. The extent of damage due to this cause is reported to have varied from two to six annas. It is permature to form an accurate estimate of the outturn. Much will depend on the distribution of rainfall in July and August. So far as it is now possible to form a forecast, it may be said that the outturn per acre will be less than that of the previous year by two to four annas. The area under cultivation is reported to be about 18 per cent. less than that of last year. In the forecast of last year it was said 20 per cent. more than in the previous year would be available for export. According to that estimate, the quantity available for export would be 10,522,768 cwts. The quantity actually exported was 10,606,145, cwts. As already remarked, it is premature to form anything like an accurate estimate of the present year's gross outturn, but on the whole it appears probable that the quantity available for export will not be more than three-fourths of that of last year."

THE IRRAWADDY FLOTILLA COMPANY (LIMITED) *VS.* BUGWANDASS.

THIS appeal from a judgment of the Recorder of Rangoon on January 3, 1890, came again before the Judicial Committee on July 4. The case was heard before the Whitsuntide vacation, by a committee consisting of Lord Hobhouse, Lord Macnaghten, Lord Morris, Sir R. Couch, and Lord Shand, and at the close of the arguments they reserved judgment. Mr. Finlay, Q. C., Mr. Reginald Brown, and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald were counsel for the appellants; Mr. Gorell Barnes, Q. C., Mr. Agabeg, and Mr. Ince for the respondent. The respondent, who is a native merchant at Calcutta, carries on business at Rangoon and Myingyan in Burma, and he has been in the habit of shipping cotton and other goods by the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, who carry merchandise for hire by inland navigation, and are common carriers within the meaning of the Carriers Act, 1865. The suit was brought to recover the value of certain cotton belonging to the respondent, and shipped on board the company's vessel Yomah at Myingyan for carriage to Rangoon, and which were destroyed by fire while in transit. The Recorder of Rangoon held that the company were liable as common carriers.

Lord Macnaghten, in delivering their lordships' judgment, said the question involved in the appeal was one which had given rise to a conflict of judicial opinion in India. In 1878 the High Court of Bombay held that the effect of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, was to relieve common carriers from the liability of insurers answerable for the goods intrusted to them "at all events," except in the case of loss or damage by the act of God or the Queen's enemies, and to make them responsible only for that amount of care which the Act requires of all bailees alike, in the absence of special contract. In 1883 the same point was brought before the High Court of Calcutta, who came to the conclusion that the liability of common carriers was not affected by the Act of 1872. Their lordships had now to determine which of those authorities was to be preferred. It was admitted that the present appeal must fail, unless the decision of the High Court of Bombay could be supported. For the present purpose it was not material to inquire how it was that the common law of England came to govern the duties and liabilities of common carriers throughout India. The fact itself was beyond dispute, and it was recognised by the Indian Legislature in the Carriers Act, 1865, an Act framed on the lines of the English Carriers Act, 1830. The preamble of the Act of 1865 recites that "it is expedient not only to enable common carriers to limit their liability for loss of or damage to property delivered to them to be carried, but also to declare their liability for loss of or damage to such property occasioned by the negligence or criminal acts of themselves, their servants, or agents." The Act defines a common carrier as "a person other than the Government, engaged in the business of transporting for hire property from place to place, by land or inland navigation, for all persons indiscriminately," and it includes under the term "person" "any association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not." The Indian Contract Act, 1872, recites that "it is expedient to define and amend certain parts of the law relating to contracts." Section 1 repeals the enactments mentioned in the schedule, among which the Carriers Act, 1865, is not included, and then proceeds as follows:—"But nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any statute, act, or regulation not hereby expressly repealed, nor any usage or custom of trade, nor any incident of any contract not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act." Their lordships might observe in passing, and indeed it was admitted by the counsel for the appellants, that the words, "not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act," were not to be connected with the clause, "nor any usage or custom of trade." Both the reason of the thing and the grammatical construction of the sentence—if such a sentence was to be tied by any rules of grammar—seemed to require that the application of those words should be confined to the subject which immediately preceded them. Chapter IX. of the Act of 1872 treats of bailments. Section 148 defines bailments in words wide enough to include bailment for carriage. Sections 151 and 152 are in the following terms:—"151. In all cases of bailment the bailee is bound to take as much care of the goods bailed to him as a man of ordinary prudence would, under similar circumstances, take of his own goods of the same bulk, quality, and value as the goods bailed. 152. The bailee, in the absence of any special contract, is not responsible for the loss, destruction, or deterioration of the thing bailed if he has taken the amount of care of it described in section 151." The learned counsel for the appellants took their stand on those two sections. They pointed out that the rule then laid down extended to every description of bailment. They argued that one measure of liability, and one measure only, was to be applied to all cases in the absence of special contract. A special contract, they said, if not an expressed contract, must at least be a contract special to the occasion. It would be absurd to speak of a condition which the English common law attaches to all contracts of carriage by common carriers, as a special contract. There was nothing in section 1 of the Act of 1872 inconsistent with that view. The Carriers Act, 1865, was preserved intact; it was only the common law which was altered. No usage or custom of trade was affected; the only thing affected was the custom of the realm, and if the duty cast on common carriers by the custom of the realm could properly be described as an incident of the contract between the carrier and the owner of the property to be carried, it was, as they maintained, inconsistent with the provisions of the Act of 1872. In support of their arguments the learned counsel for the appellants turned to the Indian Railways Acts, 1879 and 1890, but their lordships thought that no assistance was to be derived from either of those Acts, and notwithstanding the able arguments of the learned counsel for the appellants, it seemed to their Lordships that there were several considerations, not all of equal weight, but all pointing in the same direction, which led irresistibly to the conclusion that the Act of 1872 was not intended to alter the law applicable to common carriers. The Act of 1872 did not profess to be a complete code dealing with the law relating to contracts. It purported to do no more than to define and amend certain parts of that law. No doubt, it treated of bailments in a separate chapter. But there was nothing to show that the Legislature intended to deal exhaustively with any particular chapter or subdivision of the law relating to contracts. On the other hand, it was to be borne in mind that at the time of the passing of the Act of 1872 there was in force a statute relating to common carriers which, in connection with the common law of England, formed a code at once simple, intelligible, and complete. Had it been intended to codify the law of common carriers by the Act of 1872, the more usual course would have been to have repealed the Act of 1865 and to re-enact its provisions, with such alterations or modifications as the case might seem to require. But nothing of the kind was done. There was no mention of common carriers in the Act of 1872. It is scarcely conceivable that it could have been intended to sweep away the common law by a side-wind, and by way of codifying the law to leave the law to be gathered from two Acts which proceeded on different principles and approached the subject, if the subject be the same, from different points of view. After referring to other matters, Lord Macnaghten ended by saying that their Lordships had come to the conclusion that the Act of 1872 was not intended to deal with the law relating to common carriers, and notwithstanding the generality of some expressions in the chapter on bailments, they thought that common carriers were not within the Act. They were therefore compelled to decide in favour of the view of the High Court of Calcutta, and against that of the High Court of Bombay. Their Lordships would humbly advise her Majesty that the appeal ought to be dismissed. The appellants must pay the costs of the appeal.

A CORRESPONDENT residing in Holywell-cum-Weedingworth, writes to assure us (the *Daily News*) that the House of Hanover is not in the position of imminent peril which might be inferred from *The Royalist's* account of the furious outburst of Jacobitism among the Huntingdonshire villages. In other words, a contemporary's enthusiasm for "The White Rose" has led him to see things somewhat differently from what they appear to the sober and dispassionate eye of a mere looker-on. According to our informant the "great demonstration" described as having taken place last Oak Apple Day, was nothing more or less than a drunken orgie, and the whole question of Jacobitism in those parts, as far as he can see, "began and will probably end with beer." The promoters of the so-called demonstration cannot be called Holywell men."

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IDENTIFICATION OF MORE ANCIENT CITIES OF THE PHARAOHS.

DR. NAVILLE, the discoverer of Bubastis and of the Treasure City of Pithom, has just given to the world the results of his work in identifying other cities and districts in Egypt, more especially some connected with the Exodus of the Israelites: and at the end of the month of June he presented these results before one of the largest meetings ever held by the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, of Adelphi Terrace, London, the great hall in which the meeting was held being so crowded that many had to be accommodated in the vestibule. The chair was taken on the occasion by the President, Sir Gabriel Stokes, Bart., past President of the Royal Society, and the present occupant of Sir Isaac Newton's Professorial Chair at Cambridge University. The business of the evening was commenced by Captain F. Petrie, the Honorary Secretary, reading the report, which showed that the Institute's members and Associates in England, India, Australia, China, and other parts of the world had now risen to 1,400; a number which was being added to by the almost daily applications to join. The value of the transactions was shown by the increasing number of languages into which foreign members translated them, especially those scientific papers showing the error of those who argued that Science in any way contradicted the Bible. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., moved, and Dr. Moule, who had just arrived from China, seconded the first resolution, after which Dr. Naville's address was given. He illustrated his remarks by referring to an elaborate map of his surveys. He said he had found that Succoth was not a city as some had supposed, but a district; from a remarkably valuable inscription discovered at Pithom, there was no longer any doubt that it was that Greek Heroopolis, from whence, as Strabo, Pliny, Agathemeros, and Artemidorus described, merchant ships sailed to the Arabian Gulf. This fact coincided with the results of modern scientific surveys, which showed that there had been a gradual rising of the land, and that the Red Sea once extended up to the walls of Pithom; this must have been the case about 3,000 years ago and Sir William Dawson and the French engineer Linant held that it went even further north. The next place noted by M. Naville was Baal Zephon, and in identifying this, he had been aided through some recently discovered papyri, which proved that it was not a village or city, but an ancient shrine of Baal and a noted place of pilgrimage. Other places were Migdol and Pi Hahiroth, and here again a papyrus had helped him, it seemed probable that the Serapeum was the Egyptian Maktal or Migdol, and it was greatly to be regretted that a bilingual tablet discovered there a few years ago had been destroyed before being deciphered. The bearing of his identifications was of no small interest to the students of History, both sacred and other. Sir John Coode, K.C.S.I., who had surveyed the canal for the British Government, moved a vote of thanks to M. Naville, and the other authors of papers read during the year, namely, Sir W. Dawson, F.R.S., Professor Hull, F.R.S., Lord Grimthorpe, Mr. T. Pinches and Mr. Boscawen, the Assyriologists, Surgeon-General Gordon, C.B., of Indian fame, and others. A vote of thanks to the President concluded the proceedings. A Conversazione was then held in the Museum.

MR. ARNOLD WHITE IN RUSSIA.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing on July 5, says:—I have had another very interesting conversation with Mr. Arnold White, who has just returned here from the south of Russia, and is again seeing His Majesty's Ministers from day to day. His reception continues to be most sympathetic and cordial. He has also had a further interview with M. Pobiedonostzoff, with whose conclusions as to the character of the Jewish population he most firmly disagrees, and has informed him accordingly. The facts lead him to the formation of an opinion different from that based on the typical and traditional Jew has portrayed in such forbidding colours by the average Russian official. Among other things he has been deeply touched during his journey by the sufferings of the Hebrew children. The main point in Mr. White's practical view of the matter in connection with the object of his mission is that, while the Jews very naturally wish to escape the effects of harsh and unjust edicts and regulations, the door is nevertheless kept shut against them. He therefore proposes the establishment of a central and local committee of emigration under the supervision of theGovernment,and the concession of special facilities for emigrants to leave the country. He has already received from the Minister of the Interior the concession of these points in principle, subject to certain formalities which are now being complied with, and the success of his important mission seems, therefore, assured. Mr. White is of opinion that the Goverment of St. Petersburgh is not fully alive to the seriousness of the facts, and has informed them to this effect. Probably the most important result of Mr. White's journey is the favourable conclusion at which he has arrived in regard to the suitability of many of the Russian Jews as agricultural colonists and producers.

The Russian Jews who have arrived at Joppa (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) are receiving from a permanent committee grants of land, the cost of which is to be repaid in ten years. The prime movers in this undertaking are said to be Barons Rothschild, Bleichroder, and Hirsch. Baron Edmund Rothschild, of Paris, is said to intend purchasing five and a-half million square metres of fertile land east of the Jordan for colonising purposes.

LADY DUDLEY'S LOST JEWELS.

EDWARD WILKINSON, thirty-eight, a clerk having no fixed residence, was charged at Marlborough Street Police-court, on July 8, on his own confession, with having been concerned with two other men in stealing a leather-cased box containing a quantity of jewellery belonging to the Countess of Dudley. Police-constable 339 D said that at a quarter to twelve on Monday night, Wilkinson came into the Tottenham Court Road police-station, and said that he wanted to give himself up for having taken part in the theft of Lady Dudley's jewels five years ago. He was quite sober. Inspector Rapley produced a statement which he took down from the prisoner, and which the prisoner signed. The statement, which the clerk read, was as follows:—"I once met two men in the billiard-room of a public-house in Pentonville, and afterwards met them by apppointment at Euston Station. I forget the date. One of the men, whose names I refuse to give, is since dead. They left me at the end of the platform, and they since told me that one kept the servant in conversation while the other stole the box, with which they shortly afterwards returned and, handing it to me, told me to go to King's Cross Station with the other man, which I did, and after a short time the third party came and said, 'It's all right.' We then rode in a tramcar, and entered the front room on the ground-floor of No. 142 or 144 Pentonville Road, where both the other men lodged; the man who is dead forced open the box and took out three trays, each of which contained a quantity of jewellery, diamonds, &c. This man took the jewels, disposed of them, I believe, at Amsterdam, and returned about five days afterwards and gave me 2,000l., I having stayed at the above address while he was gone. The money I received was principally in notes. I was about that time lodging with a woman whose name, I believe, was Terry, at 45 Liverpool Street. I then went to Torquay, Liverpool, and other parts of England. I enlisted in the 16th Lancers in 1875, and deserted from the depot at Colchester in 1876, and shortly after had between 400l. and 500l. left to me, on which, with the 2,000l., I have been living. When I deserted, my regiment was in India. My reason for making this confession is because a friend of the other man concerned with me has threatened to give information to the police about me." Mr. Cooke remanded the man.

THE old filibustering days of Lopes and his successors have long passed, and one hears but little now of "the lone star." It is evident, however, that America still looks forward to the time when the Island of Cuba will add one more star to the flag of the Union. General Jordan, in an article in *The Forum*, expresses what may be taken to be the modern and moderate view of the question now in favour in the United States, which, he observes, has a deep interest in the future development of Cuba's natural resources. "These interests" (he adds) "make it an essential complement to our industrial, agricultural, commercial, and military systems, and, logically, should lead our people to desire its early acquisition. In absolute fact, these interests are too great and various to endure for a much longer period the continuation of commercial relations with the island, which are far from neighbourly when they are not directly inimical. All considerations urge us to this acquisition, without regard to European opinion or antagonism. But in all we do towards that end, we should be not only just and generous to Spain, but in the highest degree mindful and considerate of her natural and national sensibilities."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather, or bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 3-8.

SPORTING NOTES.

Disastrous as was the result of Mimi's public St. Leger trial in the Prince of Wales's stakes nobody who knows anything of horse-racing supposes for one moment that Barcaldine's daughter gave her true running. In fact, at no time during the race did she stride out in that fine raking style which had carried her to victory in all of her previous engagements this season. Never from the flag-fall could she go the pace, and Rickaby was hard at work upon her before half the distance had been covered in order to keep her on terms with the leading horses. Seen in the paddock, where Reverend and The Deemster were most admired, Mimi was generally voted to have trained down very light, and as not showing that same muscular development she carried on the last two occasions when she was seen in public at Newmarket and Epsom. Still her appearance did not affect her market status: as a matter of fact, she became a hotter favourite than ever, plungers falling over one another to lay the odds, the mare's closing price being 7 to 4 on. This allowed Reverend's quotation to open out, and 7's were easily obtainable, while Orvieto, who was not saddled in the paddock, and The Deemster commanded most money of the remainder.

M. Blanc, who came over to see his colours unfurled, executed his own commission by taking "five monkeys" twice over. In the parade Martenhurst was very fractious, and at the post his display of temper culminated in his bolting and running a quarter of a mile, his bad example being copied by Orvieto. When the flag fell Reverend immediately cut out the work, having for his immediate attendants Orvieto, Martenhurst, and Mimi. The latter could not live with the leaders, and when Martenhurst collapsed the race looked like a match between Reverend and Orvieto until The Deemster bore down upon them. But although he collared Orvieto and beat him for second honours he could not get his head level with that of the handsome Reverend, who won with a bit to spare by a neck, while the disgraced favourite came in last.

M. Blanc, who took 12,000 to 1,000 about Reverend's chance for the St. Leger must be convinced that however superior Gouverneur may be to Reverend at home the latter is the best horse in public. That Reverend is the better stayer I am convinced. In fact, I have always thought that of these two closely-related colts, Energy begot the better in yesterday's victor. At the same time it does not do to make light of Mimi's chance for the great Yorkshire race for she may be quite herself again in September, which is admitted the mare's month. Backers should remember how the flying Achievement trained off in the summer, at Ascot was a wreck, and how she afterwards came, saw, and conquered at Doncaster, a more recent similar case in point being Dutch Oven's collapse and subsequent resuscitation in time to win on Doncaster's Town Moor.

The *Man of the World* has some curious and interesting information respecting the Duke of Queensberry ("Old Q."), who earned high renown during the last century as a gentleman rider, and who was a prominent and most unscrupulous owner of race-horses for nearly sixty years, and always a staunch supporter of Newmarket, where he had a residence and a property, which passed after his death to Lord Yarmouth, whose son, the fourth Marquis of Hertford, bequeathed it to Sir Richard Wallace. Mr. Corlett is mistaken in stating that the dukedom became extinct on the death of "Old Q." in 1810, for it passed to the Duke of Buccleuch, along with an entailed estate of nearly 300,000 acres, which included Drumlanrig Castle, one of the finest country seats in great Britain, which "Old Q." did his best to spoil, by many years of utter neglect and by cutting down tens of thousands of trees. By far the best account of "Old Q." is to be found in a work entitled, "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," by the late Mr. Jesse, which was published in 1843, and upon which Hayward wrote a long, elaborate, and very entertaining article in the *Edinburgh Review* for July, 1844.

Canobie, a two-year-old for which Lord Dudley was so infatuated as to give 2,200gs. last July, was heavily backed for a selling-plate at Ascot on Tuesday, the 7th instant, but ran nowhere, to the direful discomfiture of his followers. The following Thursday, however, he earned the hearty execrations of plungers by running away from Red Cent, a Kingsclere certainty, which had been backed as if the race were over. The winner started at 10 to 1, and Lord Dudley let him go at 510gs., which I fancy will turn out to have been a tragical transaction, for he was highly tried before the meeting and it is certain that his running on Tuesday was all wrong, to which I may add that he must be something more than useful to have beaten such a "pot" as Red Cent was so easily. It is a muddy-minded method of playing "the great game" to give 2,200gs. for a yearling, enter him for nearly fifty stakes, and then sell him when he has shown that he must be about at the top of the plating form of the season.

After a disastrous opening, Henley Regatta wound up gloriously successful in beautiful weather and with plenty of exciting racing. To the disappointment of metropolitan rowing men London failed to retain the Grand Challenge Cup they won last year, as Leander beat them after a terrific race. Those who saw the two races between Leander and Thames, however, on the first two days could not have been surprised. Leander have not held the Grand Challenge since 1880 and nobody will grudge the club its gallantly-earned triumph. It is worthy of note that the time of the race, 6min 51 secs, is the fastest on record over the new course.

Balliol College, Oxford, proved too strong for the Eton boys in the Ladies' Plate, but the latter were only beaten by a quarter of a length. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, wrested the Visitors' Cup from Brasenose, and easily too at the finish, and Royal Chester took the Wyfold Challenge Cup from Kingston. I learn that both the boats of these two last-named crews were found damaged on Wednesday and Thursday morning and it is feared intentionally. I trust this is not true. Guy Nickalls and Lord Ampthill repeated their victory of last year in the Goblets, and Thames beat Trinity Hall in the Stewards. Molesey won the Thames Cup, but after his punishing races in the Grand and the Goblets, Guy Nickalls did not do battle for the Diamonds, for which his brother Vivian rowed over.

Tom Loates and Calder have been very properly warned off by the Stewards of the Jockey Club in consequence of their lying in wait for George Barrett on Tuesday evening, July 7, after the racing and inflicting personal chastisement upon him. Barrett made no official complaint of the cowardly attack to the Stewards, but on its coming to their knowledge they took immediate action of their own accord; and quite right too. It would be very interesting to know what standard Calder and T. Loates passed when at school, and it would be more interesting to discover what their respective fortunes are just now?

Mr. Deacon, the owner of Court Baron, met with an extraordinary piece of luck on Wednesday, July 8. Versifier, besides being entered for the Zetland Plate, had another engagement in the High Weight Handicap the same afternoon for which Court Baron was entered, and as the owner of the latter was forewarned of danger from that quarter he teleghraphed early to London to have £40 on his own horse and the same amount on Versifier at starting price, without indicating the latter's race. Hence he had the good fortune to win over a "monkey" on the Zetland Plate, greatly to his own astonishment.

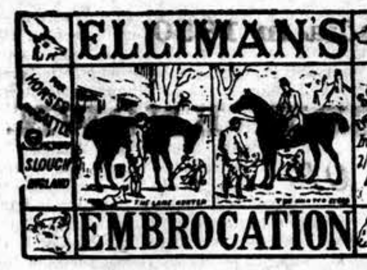
The summer sales at New market are now so preposterously overdone, says *Truth*, that it is no wonder that last week the apopletic plethora of the catalogues should have been met with a paralytic temerity in the rings, which resulted in the grievous discomfiture of many vendors. As a rule, during the July sales, there have always been some crack-brained cockatoos to bid with an ardor which savored of insanity or intoxication, but last week sensational prices were few and far between.

A correspondent in the *Standard* calls attention to an interesting fact with regard to the mighty racehorse, Eclipse. He mentions the existence of a relic of that great horse now in his possession. He says that "William Worley, late of Hampton Court, Paddocks, who entered the service of the old Duke of Cumberland at 13 years of age, and at 15 was appointed by his Royal Highness the late Duke of York master of his racing stud at Oatlands, cut off the hoofs of Eclipse. The portion of one was made into a pin to represent a horse's hoof, which has been in my possession about 30 years."

After a week's play the Lawn Thnnis Championship (Singles) competition terminated on July 4 at the All England Lawn Tennis Club Ground, Wimbledon. The final tie was between W. Baddeley, who on July 2 defeated Ernest Renshaw, and J. Pim. Victory fell to the first-named by three sets to love. He took the first by six games to four, the third by seven to five, and the fourth by six to love. Pim won the second set by six games to one.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT



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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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Remarks by Masters of Hounds.

From His Grace the Duke of Rutland,
Belvoir, Grantham, Dec. 1st, 1879.

SIRS,—Elliman's Royal Embrocation is used in my stables; I think it very useful.
RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

From Lord Haddington, Tyningham,
Prestonkirk, N. B.
December 27th, 1888.

SIR,—ELLIMAN'S Royal Embrocation is used in my stables, and I consider it *indispensable* in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
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Master of the Berwickshire Hounds.

From the Earl of Harrington.
Jan. 9th., 1889.

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HARRINGTON,
Master of the South Wilts Hounds.

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What does me good and makes me well
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You'll take some, too, my ailing friend.

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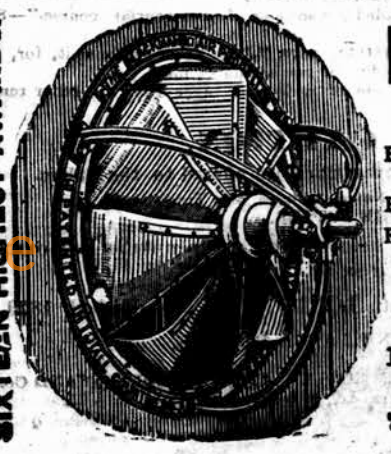

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FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents and attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,
"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN."
"Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance tha they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

BINET'S

DRY ELITE

CHAMPAGNE.

This really excellent Wine is in increasing demand everywhere. It has but once to be tried to be always afterwards ordered.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Rs. 66 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 69 per 2 dozen Pints.

Sample bottle sent per V. P. P. free of Railway freight.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful

PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

The Superiority of WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark
AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

ASK FOR WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA AND REFUSE ALL OTHERS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W. Established 1829.

SOLD IN SMALL, MEDIUM AND LARGE BOTTLES.

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Schweitzer's COCOATINA

The Best and Purest COCOA

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE.

London, Paris, Boston, Philadelphia, Santiago, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Edinburgh, &c.

Pears' soap

FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
BRIGHT CLEAR COMPLEXION
SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

Prof. Sir R. ERAMUS WILSON, F.R.S. *(Late President Royal College of Surgeons, England)*

☛ "PEARS' SOAP is an article of the nicest and most careful manufacture, "and one of the most refreshing and agreeable balms for the skin." ☚

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

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-GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878-

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty-five years universally styled the "Best in the World."

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AT MILL PRICES.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,

Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.

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PASTA MACK

TRADE-MARK.

PASTA MACK

For Bath & Toilet Use.

This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*

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